INSURANCE.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 193- BOMBAY TUESDAY JULY 31 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	16,619
11 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
18 „	Malojax ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,953
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,946
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,088
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,572
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES :—

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928		
Date about		
2nd Aug. P.M.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits and China
15th „	†Mirzapore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
16th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
30th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
27th „	Macedonia .	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
8th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.

†Does not carry passengers.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Genoa Maru ..	6785	17 July	31 July
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	@8 Aug.
Awa Maru ..	6028	4 Aug.	18 „
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	....	@22 „
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	16 Aug.	30 „
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	....	@5 Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Aug.	12 „
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@19 „
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 Sept.	28 „
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@3 Oct.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 „

* Do not carry passengers.

@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Katori Maru ..	10000	9 Aug.	27 Aug.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	23 „	10 Sept.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	6 Sept.	23 „

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	21 Aug.	28 Aug.
Korea Maru ..	20000	4 Sept.	11 Sept.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
'Phone No. 20279, 23738,
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Tacoma Maru ..	18th July	26th July
Indus Maru ..	28th „	5ht Aug.
Borneo Maru ..	9th Aug.	21st „
Honolulu Maru ..	23rd „	4th Sept.
Sumatra Maru ..	9th Sept.	21st „
Celebes Maru ..	23rd „	2nd Oct.

* Passenger Steamer.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
1st Aug.	Ellora ..	East and South Africa
1st „	Bandra ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
2nd „	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi
15th „	Karapara ..	East and South Africa
29th „	Khandalla ..	East and South Africa
12th Sept.	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
19th „	Ellora ..	Mombasa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local Passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

BANKING

Established THE 1895

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

Head Office :—47, The Mall, Lahore.

Authorised Capital..1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital..50 Lacs.
Reserve Fund :—Rs. 20,50,000/- Paid up Capital :—Rs. 31,13,362/-
Local Advisory Committee :—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, and 3. Seth Balkishenlal Poddar.

Branches :—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir.)

Banking Business of every kind transacted.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

S. DATTA,
Manager.

CHAITANYA TO VIVEKANANDA

SKETCHES OF THE LIVES & TEACHINGS OF SHRI CHAITANYA, SANKARA DEVA, HARIDAS, RAMAPRASAD, RAMAKRISHNA PARAMAHAMSA & SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.

In this book are presented the sketches of six saints, five Bengali and one Assamese Both in their individual character and teaching and in their historic setting, they differ widely one from the other..... Yet it is the ancient philosophy of the Hindus that finds varied utterance in the discourses of Chaitanya, the poems of Ramprasad, the sayings of Ramakrishna Paramahamsa and the missionary speeches of Vivekananda.

We have in these sketches tried to give not only a detailed biography of the saints and teachers but also a succinct account of the Philosophy and religion which each of them taught or propounded. The details of their life even in the case of those removed from us by centuries, are happily preserved to us in native chronicles of exceptional value. We have drawn on them and unfolded in the usual biographical manner, the various stages of their lives, their doings, the religious and social reforms they effected and the missions or sects, if any, which they founded. These lives are full of interest for the student of religion as they shed the most powerful light on the journey of the soul its upward ascent as exemplified in some of the most gifted types of religious men known to India or even outside it. In describing the teachings of the various saints, their special and historic versions of the Hindu faith, we have throughout drawn on the utterances and poems as the case may be, or of the individual saints themselves. Those utterances and poems have a unique individual value and give us wonderful glimpses with the inner life of the saints in a manner which mere biographical details cannot reveal. But apart from their intrinsic merit as revealing the inner life and perfection of the saints, they also serve to put forth in fresh and undying language the great truths of the Hindu Religion, conceived though they be in Vaishnava, Sakta or Vedantic modes of thought and utterance. With illustrations.

Price Re. One and Annas eight.

To Subscribers of the "Indian Review" Re. 1-4.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates, must remit Rs. 5 (Five) one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN AND CO.,
Publishers, Sunkurama Chetty Street,
MADRAS.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

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436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997

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WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates asd other particulars, please write to:—
SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.
Telephone—21079.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

Insurance Company, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
Workmen's Compensation

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents :—**M. KANJI & CO.**

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INSURE WITH :—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 Compared with others, Its Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely the LOWEST RATES.
INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

The Mysore State Souvenir

contains about 300 illustrations with a Tri-colour inset of H. H. The Maharajah of Mysore, printed on Art paper and worthy of presentation and with a map of India.

Patronised by the Govt. of H. H. The Maharajah of Mysore.
Price Rs. 2 per copy (postage extra).

THE SOUTH INDIAN ALBUM

Published in honour of the visit of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin to South India and containing 2 colour plates and a map with about 250 Half-Tone illustrations.

Price Rs. 2 per copy (postage extra).

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Issued under the distinguished patronage of Sreeman S. SRINIVASA AIYANGAR, Avl., M.L.A., President, Indian National Congress, Gauhati 1926, contains the Portraits of all the Presidents of the Indian National Congress and that of the numerous congressmen throughout India, past and present, together with illustrations of the views, Buildings, Forts, etc., covering a range of 420 half tone illustrations with a 4 colour cover design of "Mother India."

Price per copy Rs. 5. (postage extra.)

THE INDIAN ALBUM PUBLISHING COMPANY,
4, Narasinpuram Street, Mount Road, MADRAS.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department :—

Name Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No. .....

Date of pape .....Time of delivery.....

Look and See

If you are not a regular reader of the "Bombay Chronicle" Classified Advertisements, read them for a few days and you will be surprised at the opportunities these advertisements offer for profit.

Use "Bombay Chronicle" advertisements too when occasion requires.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Railway Fare PAID. Apply for Prospectus and Forms enclosing 2 annas stamps. ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, DELHI

A R1071

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, German and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy articles,—Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. REIGO, 12, Dedar Baksh Lane Calcutta.

A. R30817

WANTED—A B. A. with PHYSICS and CHEMISTRY or a B Sc. strong in Mathematics for the Radhanpur High School. Apply at once with testimonials stating the minimum salary expected to the HEAD MASTER, Radhanpur High School, Radhanpur (cia. Patan.) Selected candidate must be prepared to join his duty by the end of August 1928.

A 30837

WANTED—Hindu MATRIC FAILED full time GUJARATI ACCOUNT CLERK on Rs. 40 free lodging. One with three years' Bombay service and good hand-writing only need fully write. SECRETARY, Jivadaya Khata, Ghatkopar.

A R1076

1. Post ELECTRICAL ENGINEER (In charge of entire Electrical and Mechanical installations)
2. Salary upto 1,500/- according to qualifications. Free furnished accommodation.

Will be guided in all matters of leave travelling allowance, security, pensions etc. by State Rules.

Apply with photograph and copies of certificates, (which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered). to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. Shri Rewai Maharaj Dev, ALWAR.

30766

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—2 FLATS Airy and a GODOWN in Forbes Street, Opposite Greeves Cotton & Co. Also two furnished bungalows at Gundoli Road, Andheri. Apply HARJIVAN VALJI, Champagulli, Mulji Jetha Market.

C R1082

FRUITS, FLOWER & SEEDS.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS from about the 20th of July and APPLES in August, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, Kulu Punjab "Lee Bandrole.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A GINNING FACTORY ON LEASE—A Golden opportunity for Cotton Dealers.—A Ginning Factory, containing 59 ginning machines, 3 Steam Engines, a Nysmuth Wilson's Press, six Rice Hullers, and two Atta Chakies, at Naukana Sahib, N. W. Ry., will be given on lease for the coming year 1928-29. For full particulars please apply to:—S. S. DHARM SINGH, (Trustee Guru Nanak Vidya, Bhandar,) New Delhi.

T 30839

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTIFICATION

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

THE MUNICIPALITY proposes to give a contract for a period of three years from 1st January, 1929, for removal of refuse from the Northern and Southern beats of the Municipal limits to two separate contractors with the condition that the beats will be interchangeable at fixed intervals. The removal is to be done by motor lorries from the dust bins provided by the Municipality in the City to the dumping places that may from time to time be fixed by the Municipality outside the City. The specification showing the number of lorries to be kept, the manner of removal, the penalty for defaults and other conditions to which the contract will be subject can be had on application to the Health Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality.

Sealed tenders are invited so as to each the Chief Officer on or before 31st August, 1928. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 as earnest money without which no tender will be considered.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Health Department,
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, dated 4th July, 1928.

30728

TENDERS.

NOTICE

Sealed tenders are invited for printing and supplying a number of various forms in English, Marathi, Gujarati, and Urdu and also certain registers required for the use of the schools and the offices under the control of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee. Lists of forms etc. to be printed with directions to intending tenderers will be supplied on personal application to the undersigned. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 150 in cash. Tenders without deposit will not be accepted.

The tenders will be received in this Office on the 8th August, 1928, between 1 and 4 p.m. (B.T.) by the Superintendent of Accounts.

R. V. PARULEKAR,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office),
Bombay Municipality, 26-7-1928.

30833

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for wiring certain Staff quarters and Hostels in the Muslim University, Aligarh, for electrification.

A sum of Rs. 50,000 has been provided in the Budget for this purpose.

Printed copy of the specifications and conditions can be had from the Registrar Muslim University on payment of Rs. 0|8|-. Apply not later than August 15th, 1928.

30822

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s.s. "INDUS MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 29th July, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 879 of 1927.

SHAMRAO SAKHARAM KAMERKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, residing at Girgaon Road, outside the Fort .....Plaintiff.

VS.

SAMBHAJI SHIVAJI RAJE SHIRKE, Hindu Inhabitant, a Landed Proprietor, residing at Raopura Road at Baroda....Defendant.

To,

SAMBHAJI SHIVAJI RAJE SHIRKE, Esq.,
The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has instituted a suit in the Hon'ble Court of Judicature at Bombay against you under Order XXXVII Rule 2 of the Civil Procedure Code for recovery of the sum of Rupees 2,500/- due to him under a Promissory Note dated 25th April, 1926, mentioned in the plaint herein and interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum till payment and costs and you are hereby summoned to apply to the High Court within 10 days from the date hereof for Leave to Appear and Defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the Plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rs. 2,500/- and interest as aforesaid and costs.

Dated this 30th day of July, 1928.

AMIN AND DESAI,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

30838

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MORESHWAR NARAYEN SATGAR, SHANTARAM NARAYEN SATGAR, PURSHOTUM NARAYEN SATGAR, BHALCHANDRA NARAYEN SATGAR, ROHIDAS SHANTARAM, a minor by his father and natural guardian the said Shantaram Narayen and Raghunandan Purshotum, a minor by his father and natural guardian the said Purshotum Narayen all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 41, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure since redeemed together with measuages standing thereon and together with a well situate and lying at 2nd Fofalwady Street, outside the Fort, containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventy-seven square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 536, New No. 2597, Old Survey No. 60 and New Survey No. 522 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C No. 5285 and 5286, Street No. 22 and 1 and bounded on the North by the said 2nd Fofalwady Street, on the South by the property of Maneklal Maganlal, on the East partly by the property of Purshotam Dosabhai and partly by the property of Panalal Punamchand Javeri and on the West partly by the property of Vithaldas Gober and partly by the Public Street.

Dated this 30th day of July, 1928.

GUNVANTLAL V. KAPADIA,
For Messrs. Malvi, Mody,
Ranchoddas & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

30841

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 123 MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, TEL. NO. 22736.

Sale of valuable immoveable property at Baloo Sarang Street (commonly known as Khokha Bazaar, one of the business centres of Bombay) on FRIDAY, the 3rd August, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises under instructions from the mortgagee Bai Ratubai, widow of Abdul Husein Noorbhai and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mahomedally Abdul Alli:—Fazendari land admeasuring about 136 1/9 square yards with a building thereon situate at Baloo Sarang Street (popularly known as Khokha Bazaar), the land bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2083 and Cadastral Survey No. 519, Mandvi and Municipal B. Ward No. 195, Street No 169-171.

Full particulars may be obtained from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram & Madon, No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, attorneys for the mortgagee or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

5 ADVANTAGES OF RAWLPLUGS

1. An absolutely firm fixing.
2. Great saving of Time and Trouble.
3. No damage to walls or decorations.
4. Rawlplugs can be used in any material.
5. Rawlplugs are made in all sizes to suit any size screw.

Apply for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from

H. I. DIXON & Co., Ltd.
Constructional and Sanitary Engineers,
Sole agents for Rawlplugs for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab.
16A, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
NORMA SHEARER
Supported by an all-star cast, including:—
LEW CODY AND MARY CARR
In the Glittering Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Production in 6 Reels of Dazzling Beauty and Splendour:—
A SLAVE OF FASHION
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RONALD COLMAN
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A Romance of Alaska

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CHARITY CONCERT
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At the Piano—Mrs. A. A. BAKE.
International Programme of Italian, French and English Songs.
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Classical Indian Music and Songs.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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MONSOON REPORT

RAINFALL GENERAL IN GUJERAT

POONA, July 30.

Conditions are becoming unsettled in the north of the Bay of Bengal. The monsoon has strengthened in South Burma, but is weak over the rest of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Konkan and local in Bengal, Orissa, the United Provinces, Centra India, Berar, Gujerat and Bombay Deccan. A few falls occurred in Upper Burma, Bihar, Central Provinces west, Punjab east and north Rajputana, east Malabar.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Mergui and Tavoy five inches, Victoria Point two, Amherst one and half, Kyakpyu one, Rangoon three quarters, Myitkyina half, Cherrapunji five, Dibrugarh Mamensingh a half, Dinajpur quarter, Nowgong one, Mussoorie Pachmarhi a half, Indore quarter, Mount Abu one, Rajkot three quarters, Sialkot, Simla a quarter, Bombay and Karwar a half, Mangalore and Belgaum a quarter.

Forecast: Increase in north and central Burma and along and near the Punjab Kumaon Hills.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 30TH JULY 1928.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been generally weak. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, and local in the United Provinces, Central India, Berar Gujarat and the Bombay Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in the Central Provinces West, the Punjab East and North, Rajputana East and Malabar. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the east Punjab, the United Provinces, the central parts of the country, Rajputana, the Bombay Presidency and Mysore, and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in most of the Madras Presidency. Temperatures were above normal in the north and central Punjab, and below it in Rajputana. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 108 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—An extension in the south of the Peninsula.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Allahabad	0.06"
Jhansi	0.01"
Agra	0.14"
Ambala	0.08"
Jodhpur	0.03"
Jaipur	0.16"
Ajmer	0.07"
Mount Abu	1.12"
Deesa	0.08"
Dwarka	0.07"
Rajkot	0.75'
Veraval	0.04"
Surat	0.13"
Ahmedabad	0.14"
Indore	0.25"
Amraoti	0.10"
Hoshangabad	0.15"
Jubbulpore	0.01"
Raipur	0.02"
Ratnagiri	0.63"
Marmugao	0.55"
Karwar	0.50"
Ahmednagar	0.02"
Poona	0.12"
Belgaum	0.20"
Aurangabad	0.03"
Mangalore	0.28"
Cochin	0.04"
Cocanada	0.08"
Colombo	0.04"

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meterological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 30th July 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 20.757 inches (.957 above normal).

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 714 inches (.078 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours minus .015 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.6 degrees (0.6 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.5 degrees (0.4 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 87 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 81 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. w.s.w.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 21 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 179 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 39 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.41".

Total rainfall during the month 36.86"

SHIPPING

ARRIVAL.

July 30.

S. S. Khosrou, Jeckson, Jeddah.
S. S. Homefield, Tjea, Java.
S. S. Clan Mackeller, Smith, Liverpool.
S. S. Indus Maru, Swasa, Kobe.
S. S. Ceylon, Ahlberg, Gothenburg.
S. S. Cydonia, Shemnis, Calcutta.
S. S. Vav, Nelson, Busrah.
S. S. Lady Blake, Shepperd, Colombo.
S. S. Circussia, Kelly, Liverpool.

DEPARTURE.

July 31.

S. S. Genoa Maru, Kawasasa, Kobe.
S. S. Carlow Castle, Waller, Marmagoa.

LOADING.

July 30.

Steamer Indus Maru for Kobe
Steamer Vav for Penag.
Steamer Ranenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Clan Mackeller, Dunkirk.

S. S. Khosrou:—The T. M. Coy's steamer Khosrou arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Homefield.—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Homefield arrived in harbour yesterday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S. S. Clan Mackeller:—The J. F. Coy's steamer Clan Mackeller arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S. S. Indus Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Indus Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Ceylon:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Ceylon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gothenburg, with a general cargo.

S. S. Cydonia:—The steamer Cydonia, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S. S. Lady Blake:—The M. M. Coy's steamer Lady Blake, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, with a general cargo.

S. S. Genoa Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Genca Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Carlow Castle:—The T. M. Coy's steamer Carlow Castle, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour, for Marmagoa, with ballast.

S. S. Circussia:—The W. and A. Graham Coy's steamer Circussia arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and 12 saloon and 12 deck passengers.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 30.

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	330	.....
Bengal Fine	320	315
Bengal F.G.	305	300
Sindh-Punjab Fine	325	315
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	305	300
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	370	360
Nagpur Fine	370	365
Yeotmal Fine	365	355
Arvi Fine	365	355
Amraoti Fine	355	330
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	350	325
Mulkapur Fine	340	315
Khandesh Fine	325	305/15
Muthia	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.	275	265
Nanded/Purna F.G. G.S.	345	305
Purna F.G.G.S.	325	305
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	.....	320
Indore/Ujjain Fine	340	315
Burwah Sanavad Fine	330/35	.....
Surat Fine	.....	.....
Broach Fine	385	.....
Broach F.G.	.....	.....
Westerns M.G.	365	.....
Cambodia	435	.....
Miraj/Sangli	375	.....
Compta Good	380/85	.....
Dhollera	.....	.....
Kadi/Viramgam	.....	.....

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.).

Muktsar, July 28.

Wheat Ready	4/8	4/14
Wheat Assuj	4/11/6	
Gram Ready	3/14	4/2
Gram Bhadon		4/1/6
Gram Assuj		4/3
Barley Ready	3/2	
Barley Assuj		3/5/3
Rapeseed Bhadon		7/10
Cottonseeds Maghar		3/7/6
Gwara Ready		2/14

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 30/7/28 Colaba Point 0.41, Fort 0.34, J. J. Hospital 0.47.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 58.57' Fort 72.41, J. J. Hospital 57.21.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point 49.29, Fort 58.59, J. J. Hospital 48.08.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926—Colaba Point 36.96, Fort 52.55, J. J. Hospital 45.58.

HOUSING OF THE POOR

THE SCHEME THAT NEVER MATURED

The Secretary of the "Textile Labour Association," Ahmedabad sends us the following:—

A year ago about this time a visitation swept away more than ten thousand houses in this city. The majority of these were occupied by workpeople mainly engaged in the local Mills. This calamity draw widespread public attention to the appalling condition of the dwellings of the poor and lower middle class citizens. Many better class people did not know till then that the Capital of Gujarat was dotted all over with slums the like of which might not be seen anywhere in or out of India. While the misfortune was deplored and sympathy expressed for the wretched living conditions of the poor people, it did not occur to many till the matter was taken up in these columns that the already inadequate housing accommodation had been seriously curtailed by wholesale destruction and thousands of men, women and children thus dishoused had no place at all where to shelter their persons and petty belongings.

SALIENT FEATURES.

In a series of articles at that time the "Majoor Sandesh" brought out the salient features of the situation and made out an unanswerable case for immediate steps to provide temporary accommodation. With the assistance of the provincial Congress Committee the Union raised a few hundred temporary tenements on express agreement with those who permitted the use of their ground for this purpose, that the structures would be taken away in a few months, when it was hoped something would have been done by somebody to afford permanent lodging to these people. The Mill-owners' Association also did a little in the direction of providing temporary housing.

HOUSING LOAN.

The problem which confronted the city was not such as could be ignored by the leaders of the city and it only satisfied a natural and reasonable expectation when the Ahmedabad Flood Relief Committee, on which were represented the President of the Ahmedabad Municipality, the President of the Mill-owners' Association, leading mill-owners, lawyers, business men, and public workers, took up the matter and passed a resolution requesting the Municipality to raise a loan to build 5,000 sanitary dwellings for the poor, as early as possible.

MUNICIPALITY'S SUPPORT.

This resolution was in due course forwarded to the Municipality which at its General Board meeting of 22-11-1927, decided to refer it to the Standing Committee. We learn that nearly all the members of the Standing Committee were favourable to the scheme suggested by the Relief Committee and accordingly the matter was referred to an expert for selection of plots, valuation of land, and the working out of the financial side. This was done, and on the basis of the preliminary report, suggestions for ways and means were considered and an informal understanding was reached regarding the financial sources to be tapped for the execution of this scheme. Months have elapsed since then and there are no signs that the scheme has moved any farther.

CONDITION GROWING WORSE.

Meanwhile the conditions have been steadily growing worse. French building work to replace the lost accommodation has not been undertaken to any considerable extent during the year. On the other hand the housing supply has been further diminished by the compulsory removal of more than half of the temporary chawls set up last year, and an increasing number of the weak flimsy structures that make up the existing supply is becoming more and more unfit for habitation after the effects of each years' rains.

Looking a little ahead we find that whereas the demand for working class houses is certain to show a continuous increase owing to expected influx of labourers to fill the new mill now at various stages of construction the supply will very likely undergo a still further diminution unless the Municipality or some other public body carries out a larger building programme. Three forces are already at work tending to bring about this result.

NEW MUNICIPAL ACT.

Under the new act the Municipality is empowered to close up, extremely insanitary houses, declare them unfit for human habitation and cause their demolition. The present Sanitary Committee of the Municipality has already issued such notices to a large number of chawl owners. Thousands of tenements will have to be taken down if the Municipality makes rigorous use of this power, as it is bound to do. Private enterprise, accustomed as it is to a very high rate of profits in the "novel business" is not expected to exhibit much enthusiasm for the building of sanitary dwellings strictly in accord with even the existing bye-laws, and it may be added, by the way, that these bye-laws will have shortly to be stiffened up and the minimum standard of housing accommodation considerably raised.

IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES.

Accepting for a moment that the landlords will substitute these uninhabitable tenements by those of a better type it should be evident to anyone who knows the building bye-laws that even if the land thus cleared is built to the fullest extent permissible the new tenements would not be far in excess of about a half the present number.

The improvement schemes of the Municipality constitute another serious factor. The Kalupoor Relief Road scheme, the city wall scheme, and the scheme for opening up highly congested localities in the city will each of them lead to a very considerable dishousement; and the utmost that the Municipality might promise to do in connection with those schemes would not rehouse more than fifty per cent. of the dishoused.

It has also to be borne in mind that big buildings that are from time to time arising in various parts of the city are often created at the expense of many small houses which gave accommodation to a number many times larger than that of the inmates of the bigger buildings.

In the cases of such a heavy absolute as well as relative scarcity, can there be any excuse for the very slow progress made by the housing scheme in the Standing Committee?

PASSENGER'S AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The following amounts were received by the Association during the quarter ending 30th June 1928, from the members of the Passenger's and Traffic Relief Association Bombay.—Rs. 20/-, each from Messrs. Lalji Dayal, Jehangir Boman Behram, the Hindu Commercial Club, Bansilal Abirchand, Toolsidas Shimji, L. R. Tairsee and Soondardas Thakersey total Rs. 140/-, Rs. 45/-, each from Messrs. Nanji Hariram Naria of Bhandup Residents' Association and Naranji Fremji Kotak, total Rs. 90/-, Rs. 10/-, From Mr. Pragji Dayal, total Rs. 10/-, Rs. 6/-, each from Messrs. Odhawji D. Shah, Manekial Maurlidhar, Goolamhussain Sonawalla, Kalidas Naranji, G. W. Vaidhia, N. R. Khambate, Chotalal Lallubhoy total Rs. 48/-, Rs. 3/-, From Mr. Hariram Bhimi, Rs. 3/- Re. 1/- each from Messrs. N. M. Tripathi Chomsomender Kanialal, total Rs. 2/- Total Rs. 287/-.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 30.

Our Market has ruled steady to day and Prices both Ready and Forward are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready. Rs. 13/12½ per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 8/10 per cwt. F B H.

S. S. Homesfield Rs. 8/9 per cwt F B H.

Shipment July/Sept Rs. 8/8 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Octo/Dec Rs. 8/9 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Jan/March Rs 8/11 per cwt. F B H.

Tone—STEADY.

SUKKUR POLICE CONSTABLES SUSPENDED

ALLEGED ASSAULT AND HIGH HANDEDNESS

HYDERABAD (SIND), July 30.

One head constable and three constables of the Sukkur Police have been suspended, and their prosecution has peen ordered on a charge of assaulting and causing grievous hurt to some coolies working on the Barrage dredgers, resulting, it is alleged, in the death of one coolie.—A. P.

LATE MR. M. M. KHANDRAY.

"The following sums are presented to the undermentioned Institutions in memory of the Late Mr. Mahadorao Mahado Khandray, Raojin Vanjari, by his widow Bai Lingubai and sons Balkrishna and Rajaram as desired by the deseased.

Names:—The Pandharpur Orphanage, by G. P. Note, Amounts. Rs. 300/-, The Gograss Fund. (Dembvali) by G. P. Note Amounts. Rs. 100/-, The Anath Raojin Vanjari Fund by G. P. Note, Amounts. Rs. 100/-, The Telague Vyayam Mandir One Office Clock by G. P. N. Amounts. Rs. 100/-, The Acworth Leper Asylum, Amounts, Rs. 25/-, The Helpless Boggars Relief Association, Amounts. Rs. 25/-, The Blind Relief Association, Kalbadevi, Amount. Rs. 25/-, The Anath Vidhyarthi Griha, Nasik, Amounts Rs. 25/-, The Hindu Mahasabha, Amounts Rs. 25/-, The Hindu Sanghatan, Amounts. Rs. 25/-, The Shuddhi Sunghatan Amounts Rs. 25/-, The Asprushoddhar Institution, Amounts Rs. 25/-, Dadasaheb Amounts Rs. 10/-.

VICEREGAL VISIT TO INDORE

PEOPLE'S PROTEST AGAINST PROHIBITION OF MEETING

(From Our Correspondent).

INDORE, July 28.

The Indore Railway Station is tastefully decorated on account of the Viceroy Lord Irwin's visit to Indore on next Sunday. H. H. Maharaja's waiting room is made ready for the reception of H. E. the Viceroy Arrangements are made for accomodating the Ruling Chiefs and Princes from Central India, a number of whom are expected to come to the station to accord welcome to the Viceroy's party. Lord Irwin will be the guest of Sir R. I. R. Glancy, the Political Agent. There are various interesting functions arranged in the Residency in honour of the distinguished guest. H. H. the Maharaja's Chief Minister has also arranged an evening entertainment in the Lal Baugh Palace on Friday the third proximo. Leading citizen and State officers are invited to the Divan's "At-Home" There is going to be a banquet in honour of His Excellency in the Residency. The Residency C.I.D. officers are seen very busy watching fresh arrivals on Indore Station.

PUBLIC MEETINGS PROHIBITION ACT DEPRECATED.

Dr. Khyliram Vaidya and a few pleaders from Indore waited on the Chief Minister on behalf of the Nagar Hindu Sabha in connection with the Public Meetings Prohibition Act which was passed two years back on account of Hindu-Muslim dissensions. The deputation pointed out that the communal tension between the two communities was reduced and appealed to the Divan to repeal the Act which interfered with the rights of the people of Indore. Some of the members also prayed for the annulment of the Open Air Meeting Act of 1911. The Divan accorded a most cordial treatment to the members of the deputation promising a sympathetic consideration. Indorians think it is high time the Nagar Hindu Sabha also took lead in approaching the State Cabinet to give up the high-handed practice of putting the ban against newspapers which honestly criticise the administration. Such a procedure was highly detrimental to the primary rights of citizens.

We are having nice showers of rains here those two weeks. If this copious rainfall continues, Indore State subjects will be spared the hardship of facing water famine which they are continuously doing these last three years.

S. S. "MACEDONIA"

The following is the list of Passengers by the P. and O. s.s. "Macedonia," which left London on 6th July, Marseilles on 13th, and arrived in Bombay on Friday last

Mr. A. F. Anderson, Staff-Sergt. B. Anty, Mr. P. W. D. Barker, Mr. A. V. Bowley, Mrs. Bowley, Mr. A. Buckland, Staff-Sergt. Bowdler, Mr. D. L. Bhalerao, Mrs. Bhalerao, Mr P. C. Bose, Mr. S. S. Berry Berry, Mr. M. V. Bhajekar, Raja, Byuwas and servant, Mr. A. C. Baxter, Col. R. H. Collis, Mrs. Collis, Mr. S. Collins, Mr. W. A. Coote, Mr. F. M. Ghadhuri, Capt. C. R. Chambers, Major H. H. Daw, Mr. A. R. Dowson, Mr. R. J. M. Dauncey, Lieut. R. S. Dalby, Mr. E. H. Dawson, Mrs. Dawson, Mr. J. A. G. Everitt, Capt. Eddowes, Major E. B. Fox, Coll. Findlay, Mrs. Findlay, Mrs. D. Framjee, Rev. O. C. Gromoll, Lt.-Col. J. B. Gordon, Mr. H. S. Gai, Mr. K. M. Ganorkar, Rev. E. Hawkes, Mrs. F. B. Hayes, Staff-Sergt. J. B. Howell, Mr. K. S. D. Harmendrasinhji, Mr. A. J. Hall, Mr. S. S. Hassan, Sergt. D. A. Jackson, Major T. K. Jackson, Mr. K. S. Jagatsinhji, Mr. C. W. Jessup, Mr. G. Jilani, Mrs. A. L. D. Kiernander, Lt.-Col. G. C., Kerrans, D.S.O., I.M.S., Mr. H. Lawton, Mr. A. J. Muir, Mrs. Muir, Miss McDermott, Mr. J. J. dela H. Moran, Mr. I. S. Milner, Dr. J. G. Mukerji, Mrs. A. Mistowski, Mr. Mengel, Mrs., Mengel and child, Mr. R. W. McLaren, Capt. B. MasMahon, Mrs. E. M. C. Mann, Capt. R. C. McCay, Mr. E. J. Morris, Mr. D. Muhammad, Rev. T. Narisimhan, Mr. H. Narain, Staff-Sergt. A. H. Oxenham, Mr. G. W. Owens, Mr. A. Pickard, Mrs. Pickard and infant, Major D. G. Porteous, Mr. J. R. Porter, Staff-Sergt. J. B. Pearce, Miss Bapsy Pavry, Mr. W. H. Ray, Mr. C. R. S. Richardson, Miss N. M. Robinson Capt. A. K. Serivener, Mrs., Serivener child and infant, Miss W. S. J. Scruby, Mr. J. F. Swift, Staff-Sergt. A. Smith, Mr. C. A. Smithwick, Mr. G. Stewart, Mr. M. Sandhu, Mr. L. H. Turse, Mr. J. L. Trunnan, Mr. E. C. B. Thornton, Mr. R. Trirable, Mr. J. C. Turnbull, Mr. J. C. Vyvyan, Mr. Manvel Vas, Mrs. H. M. Whitmore, Mr. D. A. Wylie, Staff-Sergt. A. G. Walk, Mr. G. L. Walker, Mr. S. Young, Miss R. Zeittin.

S. S. "KAISAR-I-HIND."

The following is the list of passengers who left Bombay Harbour by the P. & O. mail-boat s. s. Kaisar-i-Hind on Saturday last:—

Mr. M. S. Abdulla, Mr. F. Aitkinson, Mr. S. R. Ali, Mr. G. E. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Benthall, Miss V. Blackburn, Mr. and Mrs. H. Blackburn, Capt. M. B. Burrows, Mrs. J. Chaplin, Mr. Chisholm, Miss J. Coderch, Mr. S. V. Corness, Miss W. Dalle, Miss K. D'Arey, Mr. H. G. Daughty, Mr. P. Goffey, Capt. T. M. Gordon, Mr. E. Gorman, Mr. A. Gow, Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Gupta and two children, Mr. J. Hagan, Mr. and Mrs. V. Hagan, Mr. S. H. Wasi Haider, Mr. A. P. F. Hamilton, Maj. H. R. Harington, Mr. J. E. Harris, Mrs. Ho watson, Mr. F. Kneer, Mrs. Lamb and two children, Miss E. Lancaster, Mr. A. P. Lillie, Miss L. Lovett-Flint, Miss C. Lovett-Flint, Mr. Macleod, Mr. E. P. McIntosh, Mr. A. M. Mookerjee, Commander T. Morgan, The Hon. Mr. G. A. Nateson, Capt. N. C. O'Morchoe, Col. T. L. Ovens, Mrs. W. W. K. Page, Mrs. Partridge, Mr. M. A. Pattani, Wing Comdr. R. A. Pattinson, Mr. G. W. Peck, Miss E. Pigg, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Pimblett and three daughters, Major C. A. Raynor, Mr. P. Ridsdale, Mr. W. Rowe, Miss R. Russell, Mr. M. Said, Mrs. Samways and two infts., Mr. E. G. Samways, Miss P. M. E. Sandford, Mr. A. R dos Santos, Mr and Mrs W Senior, Mr and Mrs L A Smith, Miss E Stoiler, Mr J. Stromberg, Mrs. R. Stuart, Mr. S. M. Thakur, Mr. J. L. Thom, Miss V. Towerzey, Mrs. Trigo and three daughters, Mr. G. L. S. Vaughan, Baron de Wahrtren, Mr. A. S. Wariach, Mrs. G. L. Wakefield, Mr. W. Warrington, Mrs. Wayne, Mr. W. U. White, Mr. Whitehouse, Mr. H. Wilmore, Mr. R. B. Wolfson, Mr. L. Woolford.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

OPENED EASY ON LOWER LIVERPOOL—UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER FORECAST—SHORT COVERING—FUTURES 4 TO 7 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, July 28.

Owing to improvement in the crop outlook operators are feeling nervous and cotton prices are fluctuating in accordance with weather reports. To-day the market ruled easy in sympathy with lower Liverpool closing quotations but improved on. Short covering on reports of unfavourable weather forecast over the East Belt. The market closed steady at a rise of 4 to 7 points and spot cotton prices improved 5 points to 21.10c.

The New Orleans futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 9 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 9 points to 21.01c.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from New York:—

Possibly no importants fluctuations until after Government report August 8th which expected around 14,250,000 to 14,500,000 Bales and think discounted by present prices. Chances favour higher by end of August on weevil damage.

New York October highest 20.95 plus .14 lowest 20.71 minus .10.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 28th instant as under:—

"Nervous market awaiting publication of private crop condition report."

Reuter:—"Market early declined on lower Liverpool advices, but rallied later on unfavourable Eastern Belt forecast and covering by shorts."

"Spinners' takings so far this season are 15,455,000 bales."

INDIAN CROP REPORT

The following half-weekly weather and Crop reports for the 30th inst., is issued by the Meteorologist, Bombay:—

Amritsar.—Looks like rain.—Cotton plants making good progress.

Ferozpore.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally.—Cotton plants making good progress. Kharif sowing continue.

Multan.—Cloudy, but no rain.—Kharif sowings continue. Cotton plants making good progress.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain.—Rain much needed generally.—All crops suffering from little rain.

Agra.—Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purposes. Cotton will have to be resown. Cotton plants flourishing. Food grains sowing has made fair progress.

Cawnpore.—Cloudy, but no rain. Seasonable.—Irrigated cotton plants in flower; unirrigated cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Looks like rain. Larger area for cotton sown this year.

Amracti.—Looks like clearing up. Seasonable.—Cotton plants making good progress. Crop prospects generally good.

Cawnpore.—Cloudy, but no rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purposes.—Cotton plants flourishing. Sunshine wanted generally for standing crops. All crops doing well.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain.—Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton, groundnuts, weeding operations in progress.

Jalgaon.—Looks like clearing up.—Cotton plants flourishing.

Broach.—Sufficient rain fallen generally.—Cotton plants flourishing. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgaum.—Cloudy, but no rain.—Cotton sowing making good progress.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain.—Cotton sowing making good progress.

Dholera.—Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Break needed generally. Showery.

Bhavnagar.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle.—Cotton plants making good progress.

Barsi.—More rain wanted generally. Smaller area for cotton sown this year. Cotton plants want more rain. Sowing of food grains has been completed and the prospects are improving.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally.—All crops suffering from little rain.

Hubli.—Fine weather has set in.—Food grains doing well.

Bellary.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. All crops doing well.

LIVERPOOL

SCATTERED LONG LIQUIDATION—ABSENCE OF RAIN—FUTURES 9 TO 10 POINTS LOWER SALES 3,000 BALES

Liverpool, July 28.

The Liverpool futures market opened quiet but ruled easy on Scattered long liquidation causing a decline of 9 to 10 points in prices. The selling was influenced by absence of rains over the Cotton belt and operators are awaiting the Bureau Report. Spot Cotton prices declined 14 points to 11-59d. per lb. and Sales amounted to 3,000 Bales. The Egyptain futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 9 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Crop generally made good progress, particularly Texas, but still late. Rains East done no damage but unwanted and likely to encourage weevil. No weevil damage yet but may be due to lateness of crop, therefore comparision with previous year unreliable. Recent advance due short covering. No general desire to go long. Estimates very conflicting, varying from 13 to 15-1/2 million bales. Operators inclined to wait for Bureau. Lock out not taken seriously. Meantime still prefer long side anticipating damage next 6 weeks and bearing in mind lateness of crop, making present date equivalent to early July in a normal season.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:— date 28th instant:—

(1) "Threatened lock-out, do not think will influence market."

(2) "New York cables persistent talk weevil, weather big interests, reported buying October."

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

9-30 a.m.:—"Light rains Arkansas, Louisiana, West Texas, Mississippi Valley."

LATEST WEATHER OVER COTTON-BELT.

Liverpool, July 30 9 a.m.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool friends: "Light rains Vicksburg (Mississippi), Shreveport (Louisiana), Abilene. West Belt partly cloudy.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 30.

In-full-pressed Bales	28-7-28	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh		906,362	314,285
Central India	182	298,338	308,656
Barsi & Nagar	103	318,805	202,900
Hyderabad-Gaorani		118,290	68,913
Berar	98	727,795	571,867
Central Provinces	309	367,812	229,339
Total Oomras	642	2,077,402	1,695,910
Dholera		377,023	210,485
N.-W. Provinces		64,757	58,271
Rajputana	6	55,146	61,141
Sind-Punjab		136,983	117,346
Broach		269,198	239,173
Coompta & Dharwar	208	141,823	134,696
Westerns-Northerns		51,491	70,947
Cocanada		7	407
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	263	36,115	39,232
Persian	19	5,209	4,780
American		102,573	864,518
Egyptian and Afrean	60	77,562	86,475
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		275	678
Total	1,198	3,395,474	3,084,059

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 30.

In-full-pressed Bales	28-7-28	1st Sept. to 26th July. This year	Last year
Europe	110	753,934	375,062
Japan & China		1,271,515	1,443,171
Coast Ports		26,573	24,089
Up-country by Rail		101,394	162,033
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		27,808	23,651
Total	110	2,181,224	2,028,006

BOMBAY.

LOCAL OPERATORS SELLING—SENTIMENT NERVOUS—CLOSED EASY.

Bombay, July 30.

Following small improvement in New York features, th elocal market opened at Rs. 402 for Broach A/M. delivery and Improved to Rs. 403/8. At this level long liquidation depressed prices to Rs. 400/8 but again improved to Rs. 401/8 on Liverpool Cables. Liverpool was only 2 points higher after opening at a rise of 5 points and rates here declined as under at 4-30 p.m.

Broach J/A.	380
Broach A/M.	399
Oomra D/J.	366
Bengal D/J.	324

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, July 30.

The forward market opened for Broach A/M. delivery at Rs. 399|10 but in the absence of any buying, prices declined to Rs. 398|6 on scattered selling. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J/A.	..	378	8 0
Broach A/M.	..	398	8 9
Oomra D/J.	..	365	0 0
Bengal D/J.	..	324	0 0

TENDERS.

Bombay, July 30.

	To-day	Total
Broach J/A.	400	7,200

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 30.

October	238.30—0.10
January	237.10—0.70

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, July 30.

Bengal Dec/Jan	325
Broach Apl May	399
Broach July/Aug	381
Oomra Dec/Jan	366

SPOT RATE.

Bengal	323	316	309	301
S./P.	321	314	307	299
Rajputana	323	316	309	301
Broach	398	393	383	376
S./D.	393	388	381	374
P./A.	406	401	394	386
K./V.	389	384	379	372
Dholera	386	381	376	369
Kalajin	384	381	376	369
Cutch		389	384	377
Surat	449	444	439	434
Rajpipla	445	440	435	430
Navsari	469	364	359	454
Oomra No. 3	377	370	363	353
C. P. No. 1	399	392	385	375
C. P. No. 2	388	381	374	364
Khandesh				
Muthia				
Southern		385	380	373 366
Comptah			400	390 380

READY COTTON SALES.

200	Volkart Bros.	Broach	383
100	Toyomankwa	Kalajin	360
100	Do.	Upland	393
100	Vardhman Bros.	Muthia	261
200	Forbes & Co.	Berar	310
200	Jetha Devji & Co.	Sailu	315
100	A. Damodar & Co.	Broach	384
200	Do.	Hadj	368
100	Japan T. & Co.	Wun	372
100	Ralli Bros.	Mudi	385
200	K. Damji & Co.	Upland	391

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Assn. Ltd).

SILVER.

Bombay, July 30.

London Ready	27	5	0
London Forward	27	4	0
American Cent	60	0	0
China Opening	2	8	5
China Closing	2	8	5
Ready	62	8	0

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Now
1 Sawan	62|5	62|6	62|4	62|6
Tejimundi	-|6|-			
2 Sawan	62|6	62|7	62|5	62|7
Tejimundi	1|2.			

Tone of Silver:—Steady. China sold. India and China were large buyers at lower rate.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 30.

Ready	21	7	6
1 Sawan	21	7	6
2 Sawan	21	8	0
National City	21	9	0
N. Manordas	21	8	6
N. Motilal	21	7	6

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 30.

B.C RATE:—
T T 1|5 27|32
D D 1|5 7|8.

LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1|5-7|8 July/Aug.
Banks selling D D 1|5 29|32.
Banks selling T T 1|5 29|32 Sept.
Banks selling T T 1|5 15|16 Oct.
Banks buying T T 1|5 29|32
Banks buying D D 1|5 15|16.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1|6 5|32 3 Mails.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1|6 3|16 Aug./Sept.

NEW YORK:—
B C T T 277-1|2.
Banks selling T T 277.
Banks buying T T 275-3|4.
Banks buying 3 Mos 271-1|2.

PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 922.
Banks buying D D 934.
Banks buying 3 Mos 950.

JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 125-1|2.
Banks buying 0 Days 122-1|4.

HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 139.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 182.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 155-3|4.

JAVA:—
Banks selling D D 90-1|4.

CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 4.85 13|16 28th inst.
Shanghai/London 2|8-3|8 30th inst.
London/Japan 1|10 11|32 28th inst.
London/Paris 124.10 28th inst.
London Belgium 34.90 28th inst.
London Switzerland 25.22 28th inst.
London/Italy 92.80 28th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold 28th inst. £4|4|11-1|2; 27th inst. £4|4|11-1|2.
Silver London Ready 28th inst. 27-3|8; 27th inst. 27-1|2.
Silver London Forward 28th inst. 27-3|8; 27th inst. 27-1|2.
Silver New York Ready 28th inst. 60; 27th inst. 60.
London Discounts 3 Mos 28th inst. 4-3|16 p.c.; 27th inst. 4-7|32 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 28 inst. 4-3|8 p.c.; 27th inst. 4-3|8 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3 per cent; 3 mos 2-1|2 per cent; 6 mos 3-1|2 per cent; 12 mos 4-1|4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

F. P. Bales	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date	28-7-28 8350000	13117000
,, Yesterday	do 1000	21000
Exports to date	do 7464000	11224000
Stock at Ports	27-7-28 625000	994000
,, Interior Towns	do 329000	372000
,, Liverpool	27-7-28 778000	1212000
Visible Supply	27-7-28 2285000	3411000
Quantity in Sight	do 14265000	19235000

SCHEDULE OF U. S. A. BUREAU REPORTS

Dates of publication of American 29:—	Cotton Crop Reports for the season 1928-
Description of Report ..	Made to to be issued on
Acreage ..	1 July 9 July 46,695,000
Ginning 31st July, crop condition and indicated crop ..	1 Aug. 8 Aug. Wednesday
Ginning ..	15th Aug. 21 Aug. Thursday
Ginning 1st Sept., crop condition and indicated crop, Abandonment o Acreage ..	31 Aug. 8 Sept. Saturday
Ginning ..	15 Sept. 24 Sept. Monday
Ginning 30th Sept., crop condition and indicated crop ..	1 Oct. 8 Oct. Monday
Ginning ..	17 Oct. 25 Oct. Thursday
Ginning 31st Oct., and estimated crop ..	1 Nov. 8 Nov. Thursday
Ginning ..	13 Nov. 21 Nov. Wednesday
Ginning 30th Nov., Preliminary crop estimate and Abandonment of Acreage ..	1 Dec. 8 Dec. Saturday
Ginning ..	12 Dec. 20 Dec. Thursday
Ginning ..	15 Jan. 29. 23 Jan. 29 Wed.
Final Ginning ..	20 Mar., Wednesday.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

MILL SHARES STEADY

TATA HYDROS IMPROVE

BOMBAY, July 30.

Prospects of an early settlement of the mill strike imparted steadiness in Mill Shares with scattered buying and some covering. There was some selling pressure for Tata Iron shares but prices ruled steady on steady absorbtion of contracts. As a result of improvements in Mill Shares, Tata Hydros were found favourite which registered some improvements. Casturchand shares opened at Rs. 19 and closed at Rs. 19/8. Andhra Valley opened at Rs. 135 but closed at Rs. 134 Punjab Pref Cement closed at Rs. 16/2. Jupitar Ordinary shares improved and closed at Rs. 21/6. Vulcans opened at Rs. 30/8 and closed at Rs. 30/12. Tata Iron second Pref. after opening at Rs. 91/4 improved to Rs. 91/8. Tata Oil declined As. 4 after opening at Rs. 64/8. Dharamsi Morarji Chemicals opened at Rs. 32 and improved Re. 1 Bombay Ice opened at Rs. 30/4 and closed at Rs. 30/8. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 881/4 and closed steady at Rs. 886/4 Century improved Rs. 1/4 and closed at Rs. 405 Central India (Nagpur) opened at Rs. 505/10 and closed at Rs. 508/2. Crescent was steady at Rs. 156/4 Indore Malwa opened at Rs. 382/8 and closed at Rs. 384/6. Simplex opened at Rs. 118/12 and closed at Rs. 123/12. Fazal opened at Rs. 856/4 and closed at Rs. 858/12. Indian Bleaching opened at Rs. 236/4 and closed at Rs. 241/4. Bundi opened at Rs. 24 and closed at Rs. 24/4. Indian Cements opened at Rs. 361/4 and closed at Rs. 363/12. Tata Iron Ordinary opened at Rs. 76/4 and closed at Rs. 76/8. Defd. Shares opened at Rs. 280 and after improving to Rs. 283/12 closed quiet at Rs. 280/10. Tata Hydros improved some Rs. 6/4 at the beginning touching 1083/12 but closed at Rs. 1080. There was fairly large transfer business in the market to-day. B. Burmah shares were rather steady. The undertone for Hydros was firm. There was some covering in Tram shares which resulted in a rally.

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS.

Bombay, July 30.

Paid up.		Closing Rates. Rs. a. p.
100	Ahmed. Advance	380 0 0
50	Apollo	7 0 0
500	Bombay Cotton	241 4 0
2200	Bombay Dyeing	886 4 0
200	Fazulbhoy	858 12 0
250	Century	405 0 0
100	Colaba Land	131 4 0
500	Central India Pref	486 4 0
100	Coorla	160 0 0
100	Crescent	156 4 0
250	Currim	190 0 0
500	David	240 0 0
250	Dawn	580 0 0
200	Edward Sassoon	96 4 0
10	E. D. Sassoon	0 12 6
100	Elphinstone	13 12 0
50	Finlay	123 12 0
500	F. Petit	335 0 0
100	Globe	20 0 0
100	Gokak	123 12 0
100	Indian Bleaching	241 4 0
25	Central India	508 2 0
100	Indore Malwa	382 6 0
250	Jamshed Mfg.	37 8 0
50	Kasturchand	19 8 0
100	Khatau	95 0 0
100	Kohinoor	239 6 0
100	Laxmi Cotton	1735 0 0
100	Madhavrai Sed.	8 0 0
100	Madhowji	72 8 0
100	Manekji Petit	1500 0 0
100	Meyer Sassoon	80 0 0
100	Morarji	1720 0 0
200	New Great	256 4 0
100	New City	120 0 0
200	Pearls	353 12 0
250	Simplex	123 12 0
100	Sholapur	6600 0 0
50	Swan	125 0 0
250	Swadeshi	480 0 0
500	Tata Mill	51 4 0
500	Vishnu Cotton	2715 0 0

BANKS.

500	Imperial X.D.	1460 0 0
50	India X.D.	94 0 0
£5	Eastern	93 0 0
£12-1|2	National Bank	£52-1|2

RAILWAYS.

500	Ah. Prantej	925 0 0
100	Amritsar Patti	138 0 0
100	Cen. Prov. Rly. x.d.	102 0 0
100	Dhond Baramati	101 0 0
100	Guzerat Rly.	91 0 0
100	Hoshiarpur	97 8 0
100	Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.	95 0 0
90	Mandhra Bhon	77 0 0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	97 0 0
100	Sialkote	102 0 0
100	Sindh Lt. Rly.	140 0 0
100	Upper Sindh	88 8 0
500	Tapti Valley	720 0 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Ahmedabad Electric	143 0 0
100	Andhra Valley	715 0 0
100	Alcock	370 10 0
125	B. Burma	785 0 0
125	B. Burma No. 1	286 4 0
10	Br. India Insurance	7 4 0
50	Tramway Pref.	70 0 0
250	Bombay Steam	286 14 0
50	Bombay Telephone D.X	53 8 0
10	Bundi Cement	24 4 0
100	Indian Cement	363 12 0
100	United Cement	100 0 0
10	Central India Mining	15 0 0
£1	Eastern Chemical Ord.	4 8 0
sh. 2	do. do. Defd.	1 4 0
100	Kathi Ordinary	261 14 0
100	Katni Deferred	930 0 0
25	New India Insur.	21 6 0
10	Punjab P. Cement Ord.	16 2 0
10	Punjab P. Cement Pref.	13 8 0
50	Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mills	86 0 0
10	Shivrajpur	31 12 0
15	Scindia Steam	15 0 0
75	Tata Iron Deferred	280 10 0
990	Tata Iron Deferred	280 10 0
90	Tata Iron 1st Pref.	139 8 0
100	Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	92 8 0
100	Tata Hydro	1080 0 0
100	Tata Oil	32 0 0
100	Tata Power Ord.	520 0 0
1000	Tata Power Pref.	917 8 0
	Tata Iron Ordy.	76 8 0

SECURITIES

Bombay, July 30.

3-1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 74.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94.
4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-6
4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 86.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100-4
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 100-12
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102|2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 105|14.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105|2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105|14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105|4.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 110|12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-12
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110|12.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 101.
Forward Rates.—2nd August sett 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 74-0-0; 1945-55 Rs. 105-14-0.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 30.

3 Months discounts 4-3|16 per cent.
6 Months discounts 4-3|8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 2-3|4 per cent.
One Month 3 per cent.
Three Months 3 per cent.
Six Months 3-1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 30.

Castorseeds Sept. delivery: Opening Rs. 49|12; closing Rs. 49|15; clearing Rs. 49|15.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 49|12: highest Rs. 48|13|6; lowest Rs. 48|11|6; closing Rs. 48|12|6; clearing Rs. 48|13.

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 4|9; closing Rs. 4|9|3; clearing Rs. 4|9.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 56|12; closing Rs. 56|10; clearing Rs. 56|10.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 30.

Wheat	3,452	cwts.
Linseed	2,096	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	96	,,
Gingellyseeds	526	,,
Groundnuts	2,379	,,
Castorseed	2,382	,,
Rice	5,499	,,
Myrabollams	1,350	,,
Cottonseed	7,866	,,
Mowraseed	1,579	,,
Gram	744	,,
Joowar	10,252	,,
Maize	66	,,
Barley	76	,,
Bajree	1,457	,,
Coal	428	tons.

DR. VIEGAS ON "ECONOMIC" MOOD

SCHEME TO REDUCE MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURE

A BIRTH CONTROL CHAMPION'S DISAPPOINTMENT

At Monday's meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Dr. A. G. Viegas was again on his legs with one of his schemes to economise municipal expenditure which was foredoomed to failure. He wanted to deprive the Standing Committee of its powers to appoint clerks and determine their salaries and increments and to saddle the Corporation with this work. The city fathers, however, made a dead set against this proposal on the ground that it was against the principle of decentralisation and that the Corporation was overburdened with more important work. "Do you want to turn the Corporation hall into an arena of fight for rival candidates to Municipal services?" asked Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and the proposal fell by a vast majority of votes.

BIRTH CONTROL CHAMPIONS FAILURE

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas met with an initial failure in his efforts to champion the cause of "birth control". His proposition to consider the advisability of giving free information and instruction regarding birth control in Municipal dispensaries was ruled out of order.

Dr. Viegas proposed:—

That the Law and Procedure committee should consider in consultation with the Commissioner and report on the desirability of amending the Municipal Act by deleting the Section 78 (1) (a) and (b) altogether whereby the standing Committee are empowered from time to time to appoint clerk, etc., subordinate to the Municipal Secretary and determine their salaries, etc., or ba making the power of the Standing Comittee subject to the approval of the Corporation in the interest of economy, efficiency and contentment in the Municipal service.

Mr. Boman-Behram, Chairman of the Standing Committee opposed the motion. He said the Law and Procedure Committee was on a previous Occasion consulted in the matter and it had after fully examining the question come to the conclusion that it was against the principle of discentralisation to transfer any of the powers of the Standing Committee to the Corporation. The Standing Committee had exercised the powers of appointing clerks for nearly half a century and this privilege could not be deprived at this stage. Besides Dr. Viegas had not pointed out a single instance where the Committee had exercised its discretion improperly. The speaker concluded by saying that it was a waste of time to give consideration to such proposals.

REACTIONARY AND MISCHIEVOUS PROPOSAL

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said it was the first time that he was opposing a proposition brought forward by Dr. Viegas. He did not see how such a reactionary and mischievous proposal could even be allowed to be referred to a Committee. The proposal sought to transfer the powers invested with the Standing Committee about the appointment of clerks in the Secretary's office, to the Corporation. The objects for which Dr. Viegas had brought the proposition, namely, to effect economy would not be achieved but frustrated by such a procedure. Firstly, it was against the principle of decentralisation, and secondly, the Corporation was already overburdened with other important work.

The result of such a procedure would be that the Corporation would be turned into an arena of fight of rival candidates to municipal services and the efficiency of the corporation would thereby suffer. The inevitable canvassing with all its demoralising effects would creep in, and the speaker thought there was better work to do.

DR. VIEGAS' REPLY.

Replying to the criticisms Dr. Viegas said it was not true that the Standing Committee was enjoying the right of making appointments for the last 50 years. He said until recently the Corporation was transacting such business and he did not know why it should not take up that work again. He said there was a lot of discontent, demoralisation and dissatisfaction in the Municipal departments. Some of the departments were favoured with several increments atonce and others were trampled upon. "The Corporation should uphold its dignity and sovereignity" he concluded.

The proposition was put to vote and lost.

CORPORATION AND BIRTH CONTROL.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas proposed:—"That the Medical Relief Committee be requested to consider the advisability of making provision at the Municipal Dispensaries and Hospitals for free information and instruction in regard to birth control".

Dr. Choksy raised a point of order and said that the Corporation had absolutely nothing to do with birth control. He thought the proposition was out of order.

Mr. Arbuthnot thought it undesirable that questions like "birth control" should be discussed in the Corporation. He maintained that to preach birth control would be against the purpose for which municipal dispensaries were established, namely to render medical relief only.

Dr. Deshmukh, the President ruled the motion out of order.

The Corporation adjourned for Thursday.

THREE STOREYD-BUILDING BURNT DOWN

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT RS. 30,000

A fire broke out in the early hours of Monday morning in Noor Building situate at Abdul Rahman Street which resulted in the loss of Rs. 30,000. The building has three storeys, the ground floor is occupied by shops while the first and second floors were occupied by tenants who had also their "pedhis" there. The fire originated at about 3 a.m. in the shop of Mr. K. M. Shah

On an alarm being raised, fire engines from Byculla, Bhuleshwar, Babula Tank, Fort and Mandvi immediately went to the spot with the assistance of the police, removed the tenants from the building. The strong breeze, however, carried the flames to hotel in the same building and the fire engines had to make strenuous efforts to bring the fire under control. At about 4 p.m. the fire was put out. The cause of fire is not known but the damage is estimated at Rs. 30,000.

SWIMMER'S SUDDEN DEATH

On Sunday morning Sergeant Green of Bombay City Police, went for a swim to Mahim Sea shore with Mr. Fermen and a friend. After a swim of about ten minutes Mr. Fermen came out of the sea exhausted and showed signs of indisposition. He was removed to the hospital but died on the way. The Coroner held an inquest on Monday and sent the vicera of the deceased to the chemical analyser to the Government for report. The inquest was adjourned.

INDIA PROVIDENT COMPANY

The latest report and the audited statement of accounts of the India Provident Co., Ltd., for the year ended 29th Feb., 1928, has now been issued and the management of the Company deserve to be congratulated on the excellent progress this purely Indian concern has made during the period of its 18 years' existence. The life Fund has, as a result of the year's working, increased by Rs. 55,250, a saving of about 60 per cent. of the premium collection of the year. A noticeable feature in the report of the Compayny is that a refund of 25 per cent. of the premium paid by each of them is granted to the policy-holders whose policies mature during the year, as bonus in addition to the minimum guaranteed sum already paid to them. This is altogether a new departure in the history of Provident Insurance Societies.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the Mails from London of 19th instant arrived at Aden at 6 a.m. on the 29th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Thursday, th 2nd August.

HIGH COURT

RAMPURI PATHAN CONVICTED

7 YEARS' HARD LABOUR FOR KIDNAPPING

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court Mr. Justice Mirza sentenced a Rampuri Pathan who was found guilty of kidnapping Mahomed Ashik Kan, a lad of 13 years.

The kidnapped boy Sayed Shah Abdul Haye was a student in the Madrasa attached to the Zakharia Musjid where the accused was working as a cook. It was alleged that the accused one day took the boy in a closed Victoria to the railway station and thence to Ahmedabad, where it was alleged, he committed indecent assault on the boy and thereafter took him to Ajmer. Meanwhile a cousin of the boy informed the Pydhonie Police of his disappearance and enquiries were started. As a result, the accused was arrested at Ajmer and brought down to Ahmedabad along with the boy by the Ajmer police.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST AJMER POLICE.

It was alleged by the boy that on the way from Ajmer to Ahmedabad the accused with the connivance of the Ajmer policemen, who were Rampuris and friendly with the accused, extorted from him a writing to the effect that he had voluntarily accompanied the accused to Ajmer in order to visit a Mahomedan shrine.

Mr. Justice Mirza while passing sentence on the accused severely criticised the conduct of the Ajmer police on the allegation made by the boy and directed the clerk of the Crown to send the papers in the case to the authorities concerned for taking necessary steps with regard to the allegation.

Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, Barrister-at-Law appeared for the prosecution while Dr. Daruwala defended the accused.

MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND FOR CHILDREN.

The following further donations, in addition to Rs. 42,328 already announced have been promised towards the Fund:—

Previously announced Rs. 42,328; Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas Rs. 250; Mr. Meyer Nissim Rs. 100; Mr. Vazirally Bundeally Rs. 51; The Bombay Surgical Company Rs. 51; Mr. and Mrs. Mahbhai B. Maniar in memory of their beloved son Vijai alias Oomakant Rs. 25; Mr. Ochawlal Gopilal (Anand) Rs. 10; Mr. J. D. Daruwala Rs. 51; Total Rs. 42,866.

POOR CHILDREN FED.

The total number of children fed at these centres for week ending 29th July, is as follows:—

Foras Road, Batliwala's Dharamsala 5,207; Ghorupdeo (Connaught Road) E. Ward 8,381; Chinchpokli Plague Camp 8,762; Parel, Vaccination Depot 5,824; Worli, D.D. Chawl No. 43 13,0337.

Children under 2 years are given milk twice, in the morning from 8 to 11 a.m. and in the evening from 4 to 7 p.m. at all the centres.

Children above 2 and upto 12 years are given rice, dhal and vegetables twice at the same time.

The total number of children fed for week ending 29th July 1928 41,211.

The Committee will start the sixth centre for Madanpura at Agripada Chawl Street and Souter Street, near Khatav Makanji Mill.

Bangalore, July 30.—The Durbar has has exempted the Residency staff and heads of religious Mutts from payment of toll on the State fund roads in Mysore territory. —A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1.

Anniversary Celebrations of the late Lokamanya Tilak.

THURSDAY, August 2.

Mr. K. H. Vakil's paper on "Architecture in Western India" before the Bombay Architectural Association, Physics Class Room, Royal Institute of Science, 6-45 p.m. (S. T.).

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Bombay Brnch of the Royal Asiatic Society will be held today (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per S.S. "Naldera" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. on Thursday, the 2nd August, 1928.

RENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL

A meeting of the tenants of Mughbhat will be held to-day (Tuesday) at Vithoba's Temple at 9-30 p.m. to support the extension of the Bombay Rent Act.

THE GOA HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association Mr. Pundlic Vaman Virginkar will deliver a lecture to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. in the Saraswat Brahmin Samaj Hall, Girgaon, the subject being "Shudhi in Goa."

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the "Bhagavad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The Swami will give a discourse on the life of Sri Chaitanya to-day at the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.)

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Petit Laboratory Physics Theatre, Grant Medical College, today (Tuesday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) (1) to propose the following gentleman as a member of the Society: Dr. M. K. Bhatalikar and (2) to elect the following gentlemen as members of the Society: Dr. L. G. Java, Dr. P. J. Gordhandas, Dr. J. Ezekiel and Dr. Chandrashankar D. Joshi.

Dr. J. A. DeSouza, B.A., L.M. & S., will complete his lecture on "Prevention of Malaria in Bombay" accompanied by lantern slides.

MUSIC PROFESSOR HONOURED.

The Saraswat Brahmin Seva Singh, Dadar, held a function on Sunday, the 29th instant at the spacious hall of the Indian Education Society's Girls' High School, Dadar, to congratulate Prof. Krishnarao Damodar Tendulkar, the proprietor and Manager of the Shri Krishna Vidyalaya (Acadamy of Music), on his eminence in the art of Indian music and on his service to the public at large by the establishment of a school of music. The Hall was packed to the full and the function was gone through very successfully. At the close of the function the Professor gave an exhibition of his skill in the art and held the audience spell bound for more than an hour.

BOMBAY WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the Mahila Mandal, Parel, (Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay) a magic lantern lecture in Marathi on "Historical Places in Maharashtra" will be delivered by Mr. V. S. Toro, Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction, Bombay Presidency, to-day (Tuesday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Poibavdi, Parel. Ladies are requested to attend.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with the Mails from Bombay of the 21st instant arrived at Aden at 2-30 p.m. on the 27th instant and left there at 2-30 a.m. the following day.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Malwa" with Mails from London of the 26th instant left Marseilles at 4-30 a.m. on the 28th inst.

The homeward P. and O. Mails Steamer "Morea" with the Mails from Bombay of the 14th instant arrived at Marseilles at 9-30 a.m. on the 28th inst. Passengers travelling by the P and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Sunday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer S.S. "Khandalla" is expected to arrive here from South and East Africa on Saturday morning, the 4th proximo and will be berthed in the Alexandra Dock on arrival to land all mails and passengers.

The O.S.K. steamer "Honolulu Maru" left Moji for Bombay on the 28th July and is due to arrive here on the 23rd Aug. via usual ports.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1928.

If you have not waded through the reports of provincial Governments regarding the working of reforms I congratulate you. You have escaped certain headache. Let me, out of pity, boil them down for you in Bharucha fashion.

• • • •

The reports unanimously say that:—

(1) The councils are, generally, passable,

(2) the Executive Councillors are admirable,

(3) the Ministers are honourable,

(4) the Swarajists are ——able (or—— well it is inexpressible,

(5) the Responsivists are nice-cum-unreasonable,

(6) other parties in the Councils are dependable, Indian "professional politicians" are irresponsible, amateurish interference with administration is insufferable,

(7) Governor's veto is indispensable,

(8) Financial condition is pitiable,

(9) Further taxation is inevitable because,

(10) the electors are negligible,

(11) The Civil Service (God bless it) is adorable.

(12) Local bodies are tolerable but

(13) the Calcutta Corporation is impossible and finally

(14) Communalism is, theoretically, regrettable.

In short, to read between the lines,

(15) the Government is irreproachable, and

(16) wisdom of further reforms is questionable,

(17) while Full Responsible Government is quite unthinkable.

• • • •

The recent ban on Tilden has provoked a very 'warm' paragraph in a contemporary. The boiling point which is sure to make American Tennis authorities shiver with cold fear is reached at the end.

• • • •

Thus we read: "We hope a cold douche of commonsense will make a clean sweep of all the present pettifogging laws defining professionalism in sport." I agree.

• • • •

As a matter of fact these laws are so unsatisfactory that their pettiness has dealt a poisonous blow to the essence of sport. I therefore raise my small voice to my confrere's mountain of protest.

• • • •

I go further. In case the cold douche does not succeed in sweeping away these laws then I suggest that commonsense should be knocked into the liquid brains of the adamant authorities by boiling them in the resulting mud.

• • • •

The lie factory in Fleet Street about the Bardoli struggle is extremely busy in delivering the goods which British Imperialism demands. But the limit of brazen-faced falsehood and absurdity is reached by the Bombay correspondent of the "Daily Mail" when he says that the Government of Bombay are anxious "to pay back a portion of the collected money."

• • • •

According to the evening gramophone of the "Times of India" "it is comic how Mr. Munshi has blossomed forth into a politician." It is tragic to see that E. N. will never learn to talk sense but it must realise the very elementary truth that its wild talk about Government's necessity of taking "comprehensive measures" of repression only embarrasses those before whom it is anxious to do daily pooja.

• • • •

Clara (aged 7): "Bobby, what's a widower?"

Bobby (aged 9): "What's a widower? Why, one who's had more husbands than a widow, but not so many as a widowest."

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	July 30.
Previous Closing Rate	20.60
To-day's Opening Rate	20.30
Difference	—.30
To-day's Closing Rate	2042
Difference	—18

LIVERPOOL.

	July 30.
Previous Closing Rate	10.79
To-day's Opening Rate	10.84
Difference	plus .05
to-day's Closing Rate	10.69
Difference	—.10

Broach expectation 396 8 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, July 30
Silver Ready	27 5 0
Lower	0 1 0
Silver Forward	27 5 0
Lower	0 1 0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, July 30.
1st Settlement	62 4 0
2nd Settlement	62 5 0

DR. MURRAY HONOURED

GHATKOPAR CRICKET CLUBS GARDEN PARTY

Dr. Amernath Arya (W. H. R. Murray) the founder of the Indian National Industries Ltd. was given a garden party at Ghatkopar by the local cricket club on Sunday last.

A printed address in poetry was read by Mr. K. L. Mehta and was very much appreciated by the audience.

Mr. H. de Witmann (Mr. Satyanandarya) presided over the function. In supporting the noble cause that Dr. Murray had taken up to improve Indian Industries and labour

Mr. P. N. Dasawalla Bar-at-law said it would be a great misfortune for the people of this country to miss the opportunity of having the guidance of Dr. Murray who had considerable experience in scientific industrialisation. He had full faith in Dr. Murray's enterprise. He hoped that every man who wanted to do a bit for his country would take the opportunity and avail himself of it by supporting the enterprise.

Mr. Daruwala said he himself would be the first one to do all in his power to help the cause.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

Prof Kashiprasad Dube after congratulating Dr. Murray said it was really a great opportunity for the people of India for improving their industrial persuits Dr. Murray had come far away from England to spend his own money for the welfare of India as he had a soft corner for the people and every individual he said should give his cooperation and assist him to build the Indian national industries.

Mr. S. C. Das Gupta said, since Dr. Murray's arrival in this country he had been with him and he had many occasions to see the catholicity of his mind, and simplicity of his life. He considered it a proud privilege to associate with him and the chairman (Mr. Witman).

The Chairman in his concluding speech said that, if Dr. Murray succeeded in his misson it would be an excellent Industry.

Dr. Amarnath in reply said, he had come out to serve India and its people, he had no doubt that as his mission was a good one, God would help him and give him success.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday:—

Small-pox attacks 1, death 1; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 82. The total mortality this day last year was 83.

LEST WE FORGET

THE LOKAMANYA ANNIVERSARY

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Swarajya Sabha a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to celebrate the Anniversary of the late Lokmanya Tilak. Names of the speakers will be announced later on. All are cordially invited to attend the said occasion.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the above League a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m., at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to celebrate the Anniversary of late Lokamanya Tilak. Mr. B. G. Kher will preside. Prominent persons are expected to speak on the occasion.

PUBLIC MEETING OF LADIES.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha a public meeting of ladies will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Madhavbag C. P. Tank, for the celebration of the Lokamanya Tilak Anniversary, when Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Srimatee Lilavati K. Munshi and others will speak on Lokmanya Tilak's life and Bardoli Satyagraha.

AT BRAHMIN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the "Satkarya-Seva Samaj" Bombay, a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) to celebrate the Anniversay day of the late Lokamanya Tilak. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside. Among the speakers will be Messrs. K. P. Khadilkar, A. B. Kolhatkar S. K. Pupala, Dr. Suratkar, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokkhale and others. The place of the meeting will be the Lecture Hall of Brahmin Sabha, near Prarthana Samaj, Girgaon, Bombay. The time of meeting is 3-45 p.m. All are cordially invited to attend.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

(Established 28 Years).

Latest Examination Successes

Show the Paramount Position all round of this Pioneer Institution To-day as During the past Twenty-eight Years.

In **Bank Officers (C. A. I. B.)** and **Chartered Insurance (A. C. I. I.)** and the Final Examination for the **Incorporated Secretaries (F.I.S.A.)** ours are **the only Indian Institution Students** that have hitherto succeeded.

In the **London Chamber of Commerce (L. C. C.)** our students passed **in nine different subjects,** whereas **others passed mostly in Book-keeping and Law.** The largest number of **Honours** and Certificates **were secured as usual.**

In the **D.Com.M.C.** the Diplomas secured were THIRTY per cent. more than all **the Institutions from India** put together who competed.

In **G.D.A.** only one honour declared during the past three years, was ours.

Besides these **LONDON CHAMBER GOLD MEDAL** and Prizes were won during past years.

CONSULT PRINCIPAL DAVAR THE MOST EXPERIENCED PIONEER OF COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

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ZANDU'S

Draksha-Asava

Mridvikarishta-Sharangdhar M. Ch 10

A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy

That Acts At Once

Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed? Why not try from to-day?

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Draksha-Asava

The Well-known Body and Brain Refresher

Avoid Substitutes

ZANDU Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.

Sayani Road - - - BOMBAY 14

Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi - - - - BOMBAY 2

½ lb. As. 13, 1 lb. Rs. 1-8, 1½ lb. Rs. 2

The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1928.

LET GOVERNMENT ANSWER

We doubt if Sir Leslie Wilson was ever prepared for the hurricane of protests that has greeted his Bardoli speech. We shall not review these protests that have come from every part of India beyond stating that they unanimously regard that speech as most impolitic and futile. It is impolitic because it has made a settlement harder than it was ever before. It is futile because the threats in it have frightened none. As for the Satyagrahis themselves, whose response must mean most, Mahatma Gandhi truly observes that "the threat has made the Satyagrahis more firm in their pledge." We shall go further and say that the threat has strengthened the resolve of every patriot in the country to stand by Bardoli through thick and thin. Typical of this resolve is the following from Lala Lajpat Rai's article in the latest issue of the "People": "The situation is fast developing into one that existed in 1921. While we should always be ready to accept a reasonable and honourable compromise, we should not hesitate to accept this situation in the same spirit as we did in 1921."

What are the prospects of an honourable compromise? They are just as good or as bad as Government would make them. The Governor, while professing great anxiety for a settlement, has wantonly banged the door against negotiations by hurling threats and by wholly ignoring the Satyagraihs' offer of reasonable terms. But now that Mr. Ramchandra Bhatt has offered to deposit the amount of enhanced assessment, what Sir Leslie called a vital condition of an enquiry, is satisfied without compromising the Satyagrahis of Bardoli. Mahatma Gandhi says with reference to this offer: "If Government are satisfied with the small amount of difference and if thereby a settlement is possible, it is the duty of the Satyagrahis to let the settlement come." Will the Government also let the settlement come? If they would, they should at once accept Mr. Bhatt's offer without attempting in any way to compromise the people of Bardoli or their leaders. If they do not, it would be proof enough that they want the humiliation of Bardoli more than a settlement or revenue. They should also substantially accept the Satyagrahis' offered terms. We have shown at some length before that those terms are eminently reasonable. They could not but be so, being the barest minimum acceptable with honour. One simple fact ought to suffice to establish beyond doubt the 'bona fides' of those terms. It is that, if they are not accepted and the struggle continues, the people of Bardoli stand only to suffer, Government losing nothing materially; and no people would invite prolonged self-suffering by insisting upon unreasonable terms.

We have not yet discussed at any length the composition of the enquiry committee and its scope of work because we are still confident that, if the conditions precedent to an enquiry are satisfied, this question can be satisfactorily negotiated. We would, however, emphasise one point now that an enquiry by a revenue officer, only assisted by a judicial officer in connection with question of facts, would be only a farce and in no sense a "full and independent enquiry" promised by the Governor. Government have hopelessly committed themselves to certain lines of procedure and policy against the letter and spirit of their own Land Revenue Code, without any let or hindrance either from the Legislature or the Judiciary. They have time and again protested that they have been absolutely just and even generous in the case of Bardoli. Even in his latest speech, the Governor said that "Government was convinced after the most careful enquiry that the re-assessment was not only just but even generous." Is it conceivable that after this "full conviction" and "most careful enquiry" a revenue officer nominated by Government so committed, would be free from official bias? Besides, as Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel has abundantly proved, the questions of procedure and policy and facts and interpretation of laws are so inextricably mixed up and inter-dependent that it would be futile to relegate the judicial officer to the task of determining only facts. "Ditcher," writing in "Capital", is not satisfied with Government's proposal and suggests a Committee consisting of Dr. Mann as Chairman, a revenue officer and a representative of the Legislative Council. This is a much saner suggestion than that of Government. Government themselves would see their error if they could shake off their obsession of prestige. It is time for them to come down from their arrogant heights and say definitely whether they accept the offer of Mr. Bhatt and of the Satyagrahis. It is also time for the country to begin preparing itself for the gravest contingency even as Bardoli is prepared.

WHO IS GUILTY?

We are glad to learn that the South Indian Railway strike is showing signs of a speedy end. But who is responsible for the violence which in one form or another marked every stage of the strike? The reports of the progress of the strike would give one the impression that a fair section of the strikers was responsible for the many acts of sabotage reported day after day. It seems probable that a few desperate men have succumbed to desperate counsels. Famished men get desperate as easily as incompetent officials get panicky. But who is goading the strikers to acts of violence? Mr. Arokiaswamy, Secretary S. I. Railway Labourers' Central Committee, Trichinopoly, says: "The Labour Union emphatically repudiate the allegation or the insinuation of any complicity of their members in acts of vandalism, such as train-wrecking etc. which have certainly been done by badmashes and rowdies set up by the enemies of Indian Labour movement". We trust a searching enquiry will be made into all the acts of violence and that all the Labour Unions concerned will offer every assistance in the enquiry so that the real mischief-mongers might be run to earth. Meanwhile we cannot help repeating that much of the mischief could have been prevented if Government or the Labour Commissioner had intervened promptly. Both the strikers and the Railway authorities were prepared almost from the beginning of the strike to accept arbitration. Yet neither Government nor the Labour Commissioner moved in the matter in the right way. As is usual with them now-a-days, Government got panicky and raids took place on men's houses and the rights of free speech were arbitrarily curtailed. Labour leaders were indiscriminately arrested without the grounds of suspicion against them being published. We know that Government will now beat their own drum and say that by firm measures they have averted a terrible crisis. Even if they have they have allowed mischief to be too long afoot and have laid themselves open to the suspicion that they wanted to make political capital of a simple Labour dispute. Even now we are not sure that they have taken constructive measures to bring about a lasting settlement, which, be it remembered, is not the same thing as the end of a strike.

THE WRONG FORUM

Sir Abdur Rahim, who abstained from voting when the Bengal Legislative Council stultified itself by accepting co-operation with the Simon Commission, desires by means of a resolution he wishes it to pass to "bring home" to the Co-operation-Committee of that Council and to the Simon Seven "the nature of the work that lies before them." He is anxious by means of his resolution advocating a Federation of Autonomous States in India "to explain the ideals which the Bengal Legislative Council has in view". Dominion Status on which he lays emphasis in his omnibus resolution is one such ideal. But we may suggest to him that India is tired of the farce of a faked Dominion Status which has been already granted to her in the form of a few Indians being allowed, as the bureaucracy's nominees, to "represent" her at the League of Nations, the Imperial Conference and other international gatherings. What India is determined to have is real responsibility and such responsibility must be secured at the top, in the Central Government, in order to be genuinely effective. Provincial autonomy in which the purse strings are firmly held in alien hands may be conceded to her but that will not improve the Indian political situation. We may further suggest to Sir Abdur Rahim that he should, instead of the wrong forum he has chosen for the discussion and acceptance of his scheme, go to a forum which enjoys the confidence and respect of his countrymen. Why does he not place his proposals before the All-Parties' Conference. We are sure the Confrence will be given these views the very serious attention they deserve.

WANTING IT BOTH WAYS

The Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European community has submitted a memorandum to the Simon Commission pleading for all sorts of special concessions and favours. It is notorious that of the favoured communities in India the Anglo-Indians are the most favoured next, of course, to the British. But now that the British are losing ground, however slowly, the Anglo-Indians are wanting to have it both ways and ask for the privileges of both the British and the Indians. They take their stand on the following definition of their status formulated by Lord Winterton: "For purposes of employment under Government and inclusion in schemes of Indianisation, members of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European community are Statutory Natives of India. For purposes of education and internal security, their status, in so far as it admits of definition, approximates to that of European British subjects." The "Statutory Natives of India" therefore urge: "We have a special claim with the Britisher to statutory protection of our economic interests. Moreover, we are the sons of the soil." In plain language they ask for reserved jobs and other special favours all round, now as British and now as "Statutory Natives" or "sons of the soil." Yet, forgetting the story of the bat, they are surprised that "there is an unfortunate tendency at present for both Europeans and Indians to disown and disinherit the Anglo-Indians." The truth is that Indians fully sympathise with the Anglo-Indians and would concede to them all the rights of Indians so long as they accept all the responsibilities of Indians. They cannot have it both ways.

NARROW MINDED

During the debate in the Bombay Legislative Council on Mr. R. S. Asavle's very modest measure asking for legislation to secure maternity benefits to a comparatively small class of women labourers, the women textile operatives, in the Presidency, the spokesmen on the Government benches developed a line of argument which deserved the very strong condemnation to which it was promptly subjected by Mr. Nariman and Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram. The latter's opportune reminder to the House that the predecessor in office of Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayutallah had expressed the conviction in a former session of the Council that the State would have to consider the question of making maternity benefits compulsory in factories was an uncomfortable piece of research for the Government benches to digest. But the Minister of Education in his opposition to a social legislation on the familiar score of financial stringency could surely have spared the House uncharitable remarks about Ahmedabad textile workers. If the men waste money on drink who is responsible, the illiterate workmen or the Government who are loth to restrict opportunities for the sale of liquor even in industrial areas?

BOMBAY LAND REVENUE SYSTEM

RENTA VALUE A MISLEADING

(BY D. R. GADGIL, PRINCIPAL, M. T. B. COLLEGE, SURAT).

V.*

What may happen if a blind reliance on rental statistics is legalised, as the Government now proposes to do, we may illustrate by an example from a recent Settlement Report. The Settlement Officer here while recommending that some five villages should be transferred to a higher group, gives it as his reason that the rental index for them is very high. This looks convincing until one looks up the appendix and finds there that these calculations are based on base figures for *one* acre in one village, for *nine* acres in another village and in the third village a note is given together with the lease figures that "most of the lands of the village is in the hands of one man"—which by itself would be a sufficient explanation for any rental figures, however high. And in this same report we find the Settlement Officer summarily rejecting a lot of lease figures because they had been collected by his special mamlatdar and he was not sure that they were properly scrutinized!! (Vide Khanapur Report). This instance by itself is quite enough to convince one of both the unreliability of rental figures and of how definite conclusions may be reached on insufficient and indefinite data.

MR. WEBB'S VIEW.

It will be sufficient to end this discussion on the use of rental value with two quotations. The first is from the pen of Mr. Webb himself a champion and a pioneer in the use of sale and lease statistics and the inventor of the famous index. He says, "I find that the circumstances of each sale or lease, of each village and of each group demand careful study.....but after obtaining a figure for the village which can be compared with those of other villages, it must again be considered *whether this figure is determined by principles which should have weight in settlement.* For instance, if most land is held by an absentee landlord who takes little interest in it, rents will be low; if the landlord lives in the village and holds anything like a monopoly of the land will be high. I have even found one case in which the high prices given for land could only be explained by the presence of a gang of thieves." Mr. Webb evidently does not think that considering only the rental statistics would be enough. The other extract is from the instructions to settlement officers issued in 1910 and incorporated in the latest Survey and Settlement Manual. "It must, however, be clearly understood that the arguments for enhancements should be based primarily on the indirect evidence of the general considerations referred to above, and that the rental statistics should be employed only as a check to prevent the enhancements from going too high." (Survey and Settlement Manual p. 398). Comment on this is superfluous.

SAFER AND TRUSTWORTHY METHOD.

It is not difficult to understand why "rental value" has increased in importance of recent years. It is a concrete piece of data and, therefore, easy to handle and draw conclusions from and because it can mechanically be used to justify enhant proposals. It has grown in favour with the settlement officers and specially so with the Settlement Commissioner. We have shown in detail above how though easy to handle rental statistics are an extremely unreliable tool. It would, no doubt, be desirable to have figures which are both precise and give correct results. But in their absence we must needs rely on more general enquiries of the kind recommended by the majority of the Land Revenue Committee—enquiries into, markets, communications, prices, crop yields and above all into the general economic history and condition of the tract to be assessed. This is a more indirect way and has not the air of preciseness which the rental values possess but it is infinitely safer and more trustworthy. It is only after he has made such detailed general enquiries that the settlement officer will be in a position to offer useful remarks on the changes in the cultivators' taxable capacity. It is, therefore, absolutely essential that all the factors mentioned in the majority report should be taken account of by the settlement officer before fixing the assessment.

PITCH OF ASSESSMENT.

The question of limiting the pitch of assessment has next to be considered. In a certain sense, the question is rather academic. For, in a large number of the Talukas in the Presidency, the assessment is most probably below the maximum of 25 per cent. of the profits of cultivation recommended by the majority; and as at each successive revision, the increase cannot go beyond 25 per cent., there does not seem to be much chance of the limit being ever caught up. Here exception should be made of a large part of Gujarat where it would seem that the assessment passes beyond these limits. We may also point out that the majority recommendations and the officials' proposals are not so much contradictory as conceived on entirely different planes. Let us discuss firstly the official position. It is that 50 per cent. has always been the rule in British India and should remain so. It cannot possibly be denied that Governments in India have always claimed the right of taxing upto at least 50 per cent. of the total assets during the last 100 years or so. But this by itself can be no reason why the high standard should be kept up; and to prop up their claim the officials bring in the unearned rental as being the fittest object of taxation and so forth. We have already offered a few remarks on the subject. We have shown that the large bulk of the land is in the hands of cultivator-owners. It is absurd to talk of unearned rental in their case. We may emphasise the fact that most of the recent apparent increments in *money* incomes have been due to the rise in prices and nothing else and that for a great many

(Continued on page 9.)

*Previous articles appeared on 11th, 17th, 23rd and 27th instant, respectively.

Notes of the Day.

The Gathering Storm.

There is an old Fijian saying: "The farther you go the more trouble you get into". Mahmud Pasha and his Cabinet hoped to usher in a period of undiluted autocracy in Egypt where the only person they should be responsible to was the British High Commissioner. But the farther they travel on the road to despotism, the more they get into the mire and their objective, to get out of the way the Wafd Party and all that it stands for, remains unrealised. The absurd prohibition against Wafd meetings has been promptly set at naught by two hundred members of the Party who held a conference in a private house, just five hundreds yards away from the offices of Governor of Cairo. Nahas Pasha, who received an ovation from them, presided over the gathering and his impassioned appeal to them to safeguard the Constitution was enthusiastically received. The storm gathers round the pinchbeck Mussolini, the new Egyptian Premier, and the puppet King Fuad. It is a pity that the latter does not realise that Britain stands to gain when the fight between the Wafd and the anti-Wad groups become acrimonious and bitter.

Helpful Attitude.

The conciliatory and genuinely helpful attitude of the American Government towards the Chinese Nationalists Government is in marked contrast with the obstructive tactics employed by other Foreign Powers, anxious not to lose as far as possible their old privileged position in China. Japan in particular should take immediate warning from the American example. She has a fine opportunity just now of cementing cordial relations with China but if Baron Tanaka and his cabinet concerned only about the economic exploitation of Manchuria insist on making harsh terms with the Nanking Government, the contrast between the American attitude which has seen the wisdom of making a new Tariff Treaty with China and agreeing with the proposal "to make effective complete national autonomy in 1929" and the hostile Japanese policy will be brought home to every member of the Koumintang. Western Powers like Britain and France have already begun to trim their sails according to the new nationalist breeze in China. Only Japan remains, to her ultimate peril, arrogant and hostile, hoping, perhaps, that Britain will secretly help her.

Fine Frenzy.

The policy of "divide and rule" seems to have been developed by long usage into an instinct inborn in an Imperialist. Thus it is that Sir Charles Innes, the Governor of Burma, in his Convocation address at the Rangoon University warned the Burmans against the "peaceful penetration" of Indians into Burma. He affects alarm at the consequences of such "penetration" on the Burmans, at the blow to "their individuality as a nation and the distinctive character of their civilisation." Developing the climax, he asks: "Will they as time rolls on slowly but surely be submerged by the teeming millions to the East and to the West"? And then in fine religious frenzy he adds: "Every Englishman who has served in Burma will say, "God forbid". Englishmen have good reason to have a lively conscience about penetration, though their progress in Burma was not of the most peaceful character. If at all the Burmans have little in common with Indians they have infinitely less in common with the British. And they will know whom to resist. We wish every strength to their elbow.

A Princely Gift.

It is extremely gratifying to learn that His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has endowed a Chair of Islamic culture at the Viswa Bharati, Shantiniketan at Bolpur. The post is said to carry an annual honorarium of £350 with free furnished quarters and should, therefore, enable its occupant to give his undivided attention to his work. That work, we expect, will be on the one hand fresh research in Islamic culture and, on the other, popularising through the quarterly organ of the Vishwa Bharati of the results of that research. We have no doubt that in the Vishwa Bharati at least the work will be carried on in a spirit calculated to establish the cultural unity of the East. Opportunities for studies of this kind are extremely few in most of the Indian Universities. But that is a special reason why all lovers of Oriental Culture will be grateful to the Nizam for his munificent gift. Its value is heightened by the fact that it is made to a University which is entirely free from every sectarian spirit but is devoted to the noble mission of promoting the cultural unity of the whole world. We trust His Exalted Highness will also endow a Chair of Hindu culture in the Jamia Millia of Delhi.

HOPES OF SETTLEMENT REVIVED

GUJARAT M. L. C'S ACTIVE

"GOVT.'S ATTITUDE REASONABLE"!

"VALLABHBHAI MUST GIVE IN" SAYS EDUCATION MINISTER

(From Our Special Representative.)
POONA, July 30.

Almost every hour interesting developments are taking place in the Bardoli situation. Things are moving fast to an early settlement of the dispute. The only point on which the differences of opinion have not yet been composed is the point regarding the composition of the enquiry which Government have promised to set up. Government seem to be inclined to appoint one Judicial Officer and one Revenue Officer to form the Committee of enquiry, and it is understood that they have Mr. Davis and Mr. Mackie in view.

So far as Mr. Davis is concerned there is perfect agreement on both sides that he should preside over the enquiry. Mr. Davis has been a District Judge for the last several years and he has endeared himself to the people of Surat District by his impartiality, fairmindedness and scrupulous regard for justice. The representatives of Surat District in the Council are, it has transpired, urging the Government to appoint only a Judicial Officer with revenue experience and they have no objection to the appointment of Mr. Davis who has acquired considerable revenue experience as an Assistant Collector.

Any how they do not seem to favour the appointment of Mr. Mackie. Hopes are entertained that this small difference of opinion will be soon got over and a settlement honourable to both sides will become an accomplished fact.

"VALLABHBHAI MUST GIVE IN."

EDUCATION MINISTER DEFENDS GOVT

AHMEDABAD, July 30.

Replying to a resolution passed by the Maskati Cloth Market Association, urging him to resign, Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, Minister of Education, writes that it is not necessary for him to resign. He adds that he pressed the Governor to come to a compromise and that the latter has agreed to institute a reinquiry into the Bardoli settlement. The Minister had also called upon Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel to settle the other details, but the latter had refused to come. Bardoli had now become an All-India question and the higher authorities were intervening. Although he had nothing to do with the Reserved Subjects, he was trying and would try to facilitate a settlement. Both sides should give in somewhat in a compromise. If all the demands of one side were accepted by the other it was no compromise. Government had adopted a reasonable attitude in agreeing to institute a reinquiry if the people paid the old assessment and the difference between the old and the new assessment was deposited by some one. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, he says, should now give in.—A. P.

NATURE OF ENQUIRY

GOVT.'S SETTLEMENT TERMS

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

In view of certain statements that have appeared in the public press Government consider it necessary, in order to remove any doubts or misunderstandings in regard to the nature of the re-enquiry into the revision settlement of the Bardoli Taluka which they have offered as their contribution towards a settlement of the Bardoli issue, to invite attention to the exact terms in which the offer of this re-enquiry were set forth in the communique published on the 19th July 1928. These terms were as follows:—

"Government is strongly of opinion that a Revenue Officer of Government who has had nothing to do with the present case with his knowledge of the Revenue Laws of the Presidency is the only person who could conduct such an inquiry.

Others however do not seem to agree, and in order that there should be no doubt in the eyes of the public that the inquiry will be as full as desired Government is prepared to refer to a Judicial Officer any questions of fact as to which doubts may be expressed in the course of the inquiry.

Every facility will be given to the cultivators to place their case before the Officer conducting the inquiry.

As an alternative suggestion Government would be prepared to agree that a Judicial Officer should be associated with Revenue Officer throughout the inquiry in which case it would be his duty to decide any disputed questions of facts or figures which might arise in the course of the inquiry."

With regard to the proposal to refer any question of fact to the Judicial Officer it is obvious that the opinion arrived at by such judicial officer will decide the question at issue between the Revenue Officer and those who do not agree or have any doubts as to the Revenue Officer's facts or figures, while with regard to the second of the above alternatives Government desire to make it clear that the position of the Judicial Officer proposed to be associated with the Revenue Officer throughout the enquiries will not only be in no way inferior to that of the latter, but on the contrary, as explained in the concluding words of the paragraph quoted, his opinion on all disputed questions of facts or figures will prevail.

ATMOSPHERE FAST CLEARING UP

SIGNS OF HONOURABLE SETTLEMENT

POONA, July 30.
(From Our Special Representative.)

Although it has been very difficult to lift the veil of secrecy which is being observed as regards the pourparlers that are going on between some of the Gujarat members and the Bombay Government on the Bardoli question the special representative of the "Chronicle" has with strenuous efforts been able to have a glimpse of things happening behind the curtain. Indeed the melancholy note struck by Mr. Munshi after his recent conferences with Mohatmaji and Valabhbhai has not in the least deterred the slow progress of negotiations. The atmosphere is fast clearing up and all auspicious omens clearly indicate that an honourable settlment of the Bardoli dispute is not only within sight but it has come very near its accomplishment.

RUMOURS OF SETTLEMENTS.

Mr. Ramchandra Bhatt was in Poona on Sunday and there are thick rumours that he was in conference with some of the Gujarat members for hours together. It is understood that besides Mr Bhatt there are several other persons who will be too glad to deposit with the Government the difference between the old and new assessment. There is not the slightest difficulty on that score. The information gathered from authoritive and reliable sources shows that the terms of settlement will be on the lines indicated by the special representative of the "Chronicle" on Friday last though they have not yet taken the final form. To recapitulate them again they will be as follows: (1) Release of Satyagrahi prisoners. (2) Restoration of confiscated properties including lands that are in possessions of Government to their former owners. (3) Every attempt will be made to purchase back the lands that are sold of. (4) Reinstatements of talathies and patels who have resigned on the Bardoli issue. (5) Payments of revenue by Bardoli people according to the old assessments (6) Stopping of all agitation in Bardoli. (7) Appointment of a Committee to carry on full, open and independent enquiry.

CONSENSUS OF OPINION.

It is further understood that this Committee will be presided over by a judicial officer and there shall be the right of appeal. Possibly letters signifying acceptance of these terms will be exchanged between members from the Surat district and some responsible member of Government in a day or two. The consensus of opinion among members of the Council in the know of things is that these terms should be acceptable to both the parties without any loss of prestige on either side.

QUESTION OF DEPOSIT

In connection with the offer which he has made to Government Mr. Ramchandra Bhatt was in Poona on Sunday where he was staying as a guest of Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, Education Minister. It is understood that Mr. Bhatt was informed by Government through Dewanbahodur Harilal Desai that they could not take any notice of his kind offer unless that offer came from the members of the Council representing Surat district who were the accredited representatives of the people of Bardoli and as such were responsible to reply to the ultimatum given by Government. In view of this situation, Dewanbahadur had called the Surat representatives at his place to meet Mr. Bhatt at an at-home.

ON THE HORNS OF A DILEMMA.

Surat members are understood to be on the horns of a dilemma. They are naturally reluctant to take Mr. Bhatt's offer on themselves having regard to the views expressed about this offer by Mahatmaji and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. No decision has yet been arrived at on this point. Surat members are watching the progress of negotiations that are in progress.

MR. JADHAV AVERTS DEFEAT

WIDOWS ADOPTION BILL WITHDRAWN

(From Our Special Representative.)
POONA, July 30.

To-day the Council was perfectly in a business mood and could transact lot of work. Rao Bahadur Kale's Bill amending the Hereditary Offices Act being a little too much of technical noture did not evoke any serious discussion. The Bill was thrown out in the first reading.

Mr. Jadhav's Bill restricting the right of adoption of the Hindu widows came in for a slashing criticism at the hands of all the speakers, a dozen and more, who got the opportunity of expressing their views about it. Not a single member could speak a word in favour of the Bill Government keeping their counsels to themselves. Seeing that the Bill was going to be summarily rejected, Mr. Jadhav thought that discretion was the best part of valour and withdrew the Bill with an explanation which sounded more like an apology.

Towards the fag end of the day, Mr. Bole moved his Bill amending the City of Bombay Municipal Act. The Bill seeks to do away with the fees that are paid to the members of the Standing Committee. Once again Mr. Bole threw the House into peals of laughter by calling the members of the Standing Committee "hapenny twopenny fellows." True to the role which he always plays, Sir Vasantrao Dabholker opposed the Bill. All other speakers supported it. The Bill is still under discussion.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

(From Our Special Representative.)
POONA, July 30.

Reassembling to-day the Bombay Legislative Council proceeded to discuss the Bill to amend the Hereditary Offices Act moved by Rao Bahadur Kale. The subject of the Bill being of a very complicated and technical nature none except the lawyer members seemed to take any interest in the discussion. The Bill was rejected in its first reading.

WIDOWS' RIGHT OF ADOPTION.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav then moved the first reading of the Bill to restrict the unlimited right of adoption of Hindu widows in the Presidency of Bombay. The Bill contemplates to restrict the right of adoption enjoyed by Hindu widows at present. It lays down that no adoption of a son by a widow shall be valid except when the widow is authorized in writing duly registered by her husband or his father to adopt one or more sons or when there is no male agnate descendent of the great grandfather of her husband.

Speaking on the Bill Mr. Jadhav observed that the unrestrinted liberty which a Hindu widow enjoyed under the existing Law was responsible for no end of dissensions among joint families. The latitude allowed to a widow caused great injustice to the "bhaubands" whose rightful property went to another, and a stranger was thereby introduced into the family simply on account of the whims of an inexperienced young, and many a time misguided, widow All that led to quarrels and litigation One more argument advanced by the mover in favour of the Bill was that the Law in this Presidency ought to be made conformable to that prevalent in other parts of India.

SHEER INJUSTICE.

Rao Bahadur Kale opposed the Bill. In his opinion it was sheer injustice to put more restrictions on the rights of Hindu widows who had lots of other social miseries to suffer. In fact he said the time had come when they had to introduce legislation giving more rights to widows rather than curtailing their rights.

MOST RETROGRADE.

Mr. N. B. Chandrachud of Poona also opposed the Bill. He characterised the Bill as a most retrograde measure and he wondered how it should have proceeded from a liberal minded reformer like Mr. Jadhav. Proceeding he maintained that the Bombay School of Hindu Law was more progressive than similar schools in other provinces and it was up to them to keep up that progress.

AN ORTHODOX MEASURE.

The Bill was further opposed by Mr. R. G. Pradhan of Nasik who humorously remarked that, had the widows marched in a procession to the Council Hall to protest against the Bill as the peasants had done in the case of the Small Holdings Bill then in all certainty the mover would have declared his intention not to proceed with the Bill. He described the Bill as an utterly unjust measure. He could not understand why for the fault of a few widows all the widows be penalised.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar opposing the Bill expressed his surprise at the fact that the President of the Satyashodhak Samaj which was a body of reformers should come forward to introduce such an orthodox measure. The speaker drew the attention of the House to the great agitation which the women of Bombay were carrying on emphatically protesting against the bill. Messrs. S. C. Joshi and Swami-Narayan opposed the Bill.

BILL WITHDRAWN.

After tea recess Mr. Jadhav's Bill was further opposed by Messrs. Naraindas Bechar, P. J. Marzban, Dr. Dixit, Messrs. B. T. Desai, V. A. Surve and several others.

Except the mover not a single member spoke in support of the Bill. The Government members did not Participate, in the discussion. After a protracted discussion closure was applied for and granted. In view of the solid and stubborn opposition presented by the House Mr. Jadhav withdrew his Bill amidst applause.

NO FEES FOR STANDING COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

Mr. S. K. Bole then moved his Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888. The Bill intends to bring the Municipal Act in conformity with the Improvement Trust Transfer Act by deleting the provision regarding the payment of fees to the members of the Standing Committee.

Mr. Bole speaking on the Bill argued that as the Council had done away with the fees of the Improvements Committee they were in fairness and justice bound to do away with the fees of the Standing Committee also. The temptation of getting fat fees, he remarked, was too much for the members of the Corporation to overcome. There was a great rush of candidates at the time of election of the Standing Committee and only those who belonged to aristocratic class were elected on that body. Public spirited Corporators, Mr. Bole complained, found it very difficult to get into the Standing Committee.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar opposed the Bill which according to him had come from a disappointed party. The speaker further argued that the businessmen of Bombay could ill afford to spend their time on the meetings of the Standing Committee without getting adequate monetary compensation.

Rao Bahadur Kale supported the Bill.

Mr. P. J. Marzban supporting the Bill said it was a criminal shame if they could not get sixteen men with sufficient public spiritedness to meet together for the Standing Committee unless they were paid Rs. 30 per sitting.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji also supported the Bill. There was no dearth of public men in Bombay, he averred, who would willingly do the city's service without any monetary compensation.

Rao Sahob Dadubhai Desai and Mr. R. S. Asavale supported the Bill.

Mr. B. T. Desai argued that if the fee was removed they would get the best brains for the Standing Committee which would in that case cease to be dominated by a coterie of aristocrats who tried to be on the Committee owing to the inducement of fees. Discussion was in progress when the House rose for the day.

Bardoli Satyagraha. A resolution was moved that Sunday 5th August should observed as Bardoli Day by organising a procession and collecting funds. The resolution was opposed and an amendment was moved and unanimously passed for observing Monday the 6th August as Bardoli Day by absenting themselves from all schools and colleges on that day. Another resolution urging that they should take the signatures of the voters of Ahmedabad demanding Dewan Bahadur Harilal's (Minister of Education) resignation was also passed.—A. P.

THE WAY TO FREEDOM

MR MARDY JONES ON BARDOLI MOVEMENT

BOMBAY, July 30.

In the course of a letter to Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. Mardy Jones, M. P. refers to Bardoli and says:

"I am in entire sympathy with you and I am glad you yourself are taking up such a bold public stand on Bardoli.

"If you, Indian leaders, could only place India first and India last in all your public activities you will not be long without Dominion Status."—A. P.

AHMEDABAD STUDENTS' DECISION

AHMEDABAD, July 30.

An animated discussion took place at a public meeting of the students of Ahmedabad held this evening to consider what steps should be taken to support

G. N. NOBILE LEAVES FOR ITALY

ENTHUSIASTIC SEND OFF

LONDON, July 30.

Copenhagen.—General Nobile and his party continued their journey to Italy and were seen off by the Italian Minister and other members of the Diplomatic Corps. Two-hundred members of the Italian colony who gave them an ovation presented them with bouquets and gave Fascist salute.—Reuter's Special.

NURMI'S THRILLING FINISH

PREVIOUS RECORDS BROKEN.

SENSATION IN 10,000 METRES RACE

OLYMPIC ROLL OF HONOUR

LONDON, July 29.

Amsterdam.—In the final of ten thousand metres, Finlanders Nurmi and Ritoli were the first and second respectively, Swedes Wide and Londgren third and fourth, Britisher Muggridge fifth and American Ray sixth. Nurmi's time was thirty minutes, eighteen and fourfifths seconds which is the Olympic record.—Reuter.

NURMI'S THRILLING FINISH

LONDON, July 29.

Ten Thousand metres was the best race of the day, the thrilling finish proving that the Finns retained their wounderful form. Wide led almost throughout, but found the pace of the Finns too hot and dropped behind, leaving the contest to Ritola and Nurmi. The later allowed his fellow-countryman to lead by a yard until the last lap when Nurmi forged ahead and won by ten yards. It was noticeable that Nurmi had discarded the famous watch with which he has timed himself at Paris Olympic races.—Reuter.

CHAWAN OUTCLASSED

LONDON, July 29.

Amsterdam.—At the Olympic Games, in the final of Ten Thousand Metres, Finlanders Nurmi and Ritoli were the first and second respectively. Nurmi's time was thirty minutes eighteen and fourfifths seconds, which is the Olympic record. Chawan (India) outclassed and was lapped by leaders early in race.

HURDLES.

Hamid (India) was fourth in his heat in the first round of 400 Metres Hurdles. Only the first two qualify for the following round.

Murphy (India) was distanced in heat for 800 metres and finished bad last.—Reuter's Special.

WEIGHT-LIFTING FINALS

LISTS OF WINNERS

LONDON, July 29.

Amsterdam.—The following were the winners in the finals of weight-lifting:

Middleweigts: Roger (France.) 335½ kilogrammes.

Featherweigths: Andrysek (Austria) 287½ kilgrammes.

Lightweights: Hilcri (Germany 322½ kilogrammes.—Reuter's Special.

HEAVY WEIGHT CHAMPION

LONDON, July 30.

Amsterdam.—In the finals of weight-lifting, heavy weights, Strassberger (Germany) was first (372½ kilogrammes) In light heavyweights, final, Nossair (Egypt) was winner (355 kilogrammes).—Reuter's Special.

HIGH JUMP FINAL

LONDON, July 30.

Hedges (America) and Menard (France) London tied for the second place, jumping six feet and three and half inches each.—Reuter.

KING'S HIGH JUMP RECORED

LONDON, July 29.

Amsterdam.—In the final of High Jump, R. King, America, who cleared six feet and four and three eighth inches, was first.—Reuter.

ENGLAND WINS HURDLES

LONDON, July 30.

Amsterdam.—In the Olymic Games, final of 400 metres hurdles was won by Lord Burghley (England) by two feet, his time being 52-2/5 seconds. Cidsel (America) and Taylor (America) were second and third respectively.—Reuter.

DISTANCE THROWING

LONDON, July 30.

In Final of Throwing Hammer Black (America) was first his distance being 49.03 metres. Foggioli (Italy) with 43.96 and Frank Connor (America) with 46.75 metres were second and third respectively.—Reuter's Special.

HUNDRED METRES RACE

LONDON, July 30.

In Final of Hundred Metres Percy Williams (Canada) was first his time being ten and four-fifths seconds. London of Britain and Lammers (German) were second and third respectively.—Reuter.

INDIAN FAILURES AT OLYMPIC

LONDON, July 30.

Amsterdam.—The Indian Olympic team interviewed by Reuter regarding yesterday's failures emphasised that they had only come for experience. Burns is considered to have made a mistake in going on the ground too early as he thus got his limbs very cold. Chavan had to go to hospital after his run for treatment of violent stitch. He spent one hour in bed before being discharged.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP CHALLENGE ROUND

FRANCE LEADING

LONDON, July 29.

Auteuil.—In the Challenge round of Davis Cup, Cochet and Borotra beat Tilden and Hunter 6/4 6/8 7/5 4/6 6/2. France now leads by two matches to one.—Reuter.

TILDEN BEATEN BY COCHET

LONDON, July 30.

Auteuil (Paris).—In Challenge Round of Davis Cup Cochet beat Tilden 9/7, 8/6, 6/4. France which was leading by two matches to one thus retains Davis Cup.—Reuter.

FRANCE RETAINS DAVIS CUP

LONDON, July 30.

Paris.—France retains Davis Cup.—Reuter.

STEWARDS CUP

LATEST BETTING

LONDON, July 30.

Garnock and Vanoc were scratched from Stewards Cup at nine and Dunpot at 9-52 to-day.—Reuter's Special.

LATEST BETTING

LONDON, July 30.

Following is the latest betting on Stewards Cup:—

Four to one Priory Park (taken and offered), eight to one Endowment (offered) nine to one (taken, Nine to one Portland, ten to one Chichester Cross (offered), hundred to eight Queens Bower (taken and offered), hundred to six Stramthro and Caballero (offered), 100 to 6 Navigator (offered), eighteen to one (taken), twenty to one Tetrachord, Guadiana, Erizo and Grand Ace, twenty-five to one Yoho, Golden King, Knight of Grail and Poliwog, hundred to three Trafad and Jurisdiction (all offered).—Reuter's Special.

DISASTROUS MYLAPORE FIRE

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION ON SCENE

MADRAS, July 30.

Further enquiries regarding yesterday's fire at Mylapore show that the people mostly affected are weavers, barbers, bricklayers and milkmen who reside in the locality. Several hundreds are homeless. Relief is being given under the supervision of the Ramkrishna Mission. The president of the Corporation is organising a relief fund.—A.P.

CONCILIATION OF NEW PROVINCES

THE YUGO-SLAVIAN CABINET

LONDON, July 30.

Belgrade.—The Cabinet is regarded as a great step towards the conciliation of the new provinces. Father Koroshetz is Slovene Roman Catholic priest and leader of the National Democratic party. This is the first time since the Union occurred, ten years ago that a Serb has not been Premier. The new government includes eight representatives of the new provinves. Reuter's Special.

(A previous cable stated that the Yugo-Slavian Cabinet has been formed with Father Koroshetz as Premier and M. Marinkivitch as Minister for Foreign Affairs).

DISLOCATION OF TRAFFIC

WARNING TO G. I. P. R. AGENT

WORKERS STAND BY THEIR DEMANDS.

A mass meeting of the railway workers employed between Byculla and Victoria Terminus was held on Monday evening at Dongri to confirm the resolutions passed by the Managing Committee of the Railwaymen's Union and to express their readiness to strike work when called upon by the Managing Committee. Mr. B. F. Bradley exhorted the workers to join the Union in large numbers. He expressed his dissatisfaction at the reply of the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway to the workers' demands and said organisation and solidarity were the only reply they could give him at present.

Mr. Joglekar said the Strike Council were considering the question of a general strike and after the 2nd of August they would prepare their programme to dislocate the traffic on the whole line, if the Agent did not agree to their demands. The meeting then confirmed the resolutions already passed by the Managing Committee and over and above those passed the following resolutions:—

RESOLUTIONS.

"This meeting expresses its dissatisfaction at the most unsatisfactory reply of the Agent to the Union and unanimously endorses the decision of the Managing Committee. The meeting emphatically declares to stand firm by the demands made by the Union even to the point of a direct action.

"This meeting heartily approves the proposal and scheme of amalgamation of the Workmen's and General Union into a new Union viz: The G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union and resolves to stand by the action of the Managing Committee in this behalf.

"This meeting raises its emphatic protest against the effort made by Mr. S. C. Joshi in creating one more sectional Union by asking the office clerks of Parel and Matunga to form a Union which is against the interest of the men who are now on fight and calls upon all those members who have joined such sectional Unions to reject the line of division and join the Amalgamated G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union without delay so as to take concerted action."

IGATPURI AND AGENT'S REPLY.

MEN'S DEMANDS REITERATED

(From A Correspondent.)

IGATPURI, July 28.

On Wednesday night a crowded meeting of local Railway Workers representing different departments was held at Brurey's Library Hall under the presidency of Mr. Sohoni when visitors from Bombay namely, Messrs. Jhabvala and Bradley were present.

Mr. Bradley emphasised that the men should answer the immediate call of organisation and soon gather round the banner in large numbers so as to assert themselves. He condemned the management for not conceding any grant to the men inspite of all their patience. He believed that strike was the only alternative left open to the men.

The meeting passed several resolutions as the reply of the Agent to the demands of the workers. The Agent's reply was considered to be highly unsatisfactory. The total cancellation of the medical examination was strongly advocated. The demands originally made were again reiterated. The meeting also sympathised with the South Indian Railway strikers.

WANTED MINIMUM LIVING WAGE

B. B. & C. I. RLY MENIALS' CONDITION

The Secretary of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union writes:—

The question of the living wage is now agitating the minds of the employees of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co. in general and the menials in particular. It has been found from inquiries made by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union that the poor menials have to serve on Rs. 15 only on the line and in Bombay they can not hope to get more than Rs. 20 It has therefore been decided by the Union to fight this important question out and bring up the level to Rs. 30. The Union had represented this matter to the Agent and in his reply the Agent, it seems, has followed the line of argument pursued by the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Co. This issue will therefore be taken up by the Union with the Agent and an emergent meeting of the managing committee will be held shortly to consider this item in the programme of the Union.

EMPLOYEES' DEMANDS

It has been felt that there should be a general awakening among the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees including the staff in view of certain serious grievances such as the questions of (1) living wage, (2) retrenchment, (3) blocked promotions, (4) irregularity of duty, hours, etc. A series of meetings have therefore been arranged by the officials of the Union at the following places on the days mentioned against them.

(1) Ville Parle to-day (Tuesday) and (2) Borivli to-morrow (Wednesday).

THE TRAFFIC DEPT

EIGHT HOURS DAY

Mr. Jhabwala the General Secretary of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union writes to us as follows:—

Since some time past the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union has been gaining in strength as the members of the staff have now realised the importance of the Union and of joining the same. Accordingly representations were made to the Agent on their behalf from time to time demanding an eight hours day for the staff also. The Agent has written to the Union to say that his proposals in this regard are now before the Railway Board. The General Secretary therefore appeals to all those who have not seen their way as yet to become members to rally round the Union and to strengthen it, so that their grievances may be immediately redressed. Mr. Ratanji has been instructed to move along the line from Colaba to Virar with membership forms and non-members are requested to avail themselves of this opportunity to join the Union.

We are now reliably informed that definite orders making an eigght hours day have been passed in favour of the Stationmasters and Deput Stationmasters.

LATEST NEWS.

TRICHINOPOLY, July 30.

Fifteen persons have been charged by the Railway Police with pelting stones on the police, rioting, causing hurt and removal of rail.

In connection with the collision between a light engine and a motor bus at Trichinopoly junction reported a few days ago, eight deaths are officially confirmed.

According to the Trichinopoly correspondent of the "Hindu", the strike on the S.I.R. has been called off with effect from 6 a.m. this morning and a statement to the effect has been issued by the Secretary and Treasurer of the local Railway Union. The statement says that in deference to public opinion and relying on the justice of their cause and their determination to continue the fight by peaceful methods and with the sole view of sparing the public all inconvenience they have decided to call off the strike. They conclude:

"As the members of the strike committee are now in chains we as responsible officers and senior men under the authority vested in us call off the strike." Kirk and Ramaswami Iyengar who have arrived here from Coimbatore are reported to have expressed the opinion that the notice issued by the Secretary and Treasurer of the local union calling off the strike is premature and unauthorised that they are carrying on negotiations and expect to come to a decision to-day.—A.P.

TRICHINOPOLY, July 30.

The Agent, S. I. R. notifies recommencement of work at Golden Rock and Podanpur from 31st July. Men at Golden Rock failing to return to duty or resign voluntarily on or before the 4th of August will be considered to have left the services and will be paid off while men performing Satyagraha will be dismissed. Men at Podanpur on resuming will have the option to retire voluntarily before these shops are transferrer to Golden Rock.

Interviewed by the Associated Press correspondent at Trichinopoly, Mr. Earnest Kirk, referring to his meeting with Col. Percy Rothera said that the agent was unwilling to reopen negotiations as he had information that the strike had practically collapsed among the running staff. He, however, was prepared to meet representatives of workers regarding outstanding grievances after some time.

Mr Kirk was refused permission to interview the strike committee members in jail. He proposes to meet batches of labourers this evening about calling off the strike through provisional committee.

MADRAS, July 30.

The Secretary of the Ramakrishna Mission has issued an appeal for funds for relief of destitute numbering nearly 1,000 in connection with yesterday's fire. A child which was reported to have been burnt to death is now understood to have been saved by an inmate of the Ramakrishna Students Home.

CALCUTTA, July 30.

A fight is expected over Sir Abdur Rahim's motion on the Simon Commission at to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council. Several important amendments have already been tabled. His Excellency will open the Council after which the motion of Sir Abdur Rahim will be takken up. One member suggests the postponement of the consideration of the resolution till the All-Parties' Conference has formulated the demands of the Indian people.—A.P.

LONDON, July 30.

King Emperor has been pleased to appoint Sir Malcolm Hailey as Governor of United Provinces and Sir Geoffrey De Montmorency as Governor of Punjab.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, July 30.

Following is revised list of probables for Stewards Cup with their jockeys.

Priory Park or Nice Prospect (Carslake) Knight of the Grail (Beary) Queens Bower (F. Fox) Endowment (Marshall) Poliwee (Selby) Tetrachord (S. Wragg) Chichester Cross (A. Burns) Erizo (Brown) Jurisdiction (Blank) Caballero (Kirby) Trafad (Doyle) Guadiano (Dines) Lacock (Packham) Navigator (Gordon Richards) Golden King (Banes).

Steve Donoghue rides Portland or Stranthro.—Reute's Special.

S. I. R. STRIKE CALLED OFF?

NO AUTHORITATIVE INFORMATION

DISOBEDIENCE OF SECTION 144

MADRAS, July 30.

The Agent, (S.I.R., Trichinopoly in reply to an enquiry by the Associated Press regarding the reported calling off of the strike telegraphs: "Received no authoritative communication from the Strike Committee but with the exception of a few drivers, firemen and workshop staff practically all men are back on duty."—A.P.

SECTION 144 PUT IN MOTION

MORE LEADERS ARRESTED

ERODE, July 30.

J. S. Kanappar, editor of "Dravidan," a Tamil weekly of Madras, Eswaran, a labour leader and four labourers have been arrested and lodged in the sub-jail for disobeying orders under Section 144 issued by the Sub-Magistrate prohibiting the general public of Erode from holding or participating in meetings to express sympathy with or support to the strikers for a period of two months. Orders were served on eleven persons including E. V. Ramaswami Naiker, a labour leader and J. S. Kanappar. The latter along with some others addressed a meeting disobeying the order and were arrested.—A.P.

TRUTH ABOUT "CALLING OFF" OF STRIKE

MADRAS, July 30.

According to advices from Trichinopoly it is only the local Loco Shed menials' union which called off the strike yesterday and there is no information that the strike has been generally called off.—A. P.

SITUATION RETURNING TO NORMAL

POLICE PATROLS IN POSITION

MADRAS, July 30.

The chief Transportation Superintendent, S. I. Railway, wiring from Trichinopoly says that the situation is rapidly returning to normal. All Police Patrols are now in position and as soon as the signals are restored night running will be resumed. Goods trains and additional passenger trains ran yesterday in various sections. Consequent on considerable dislocation in the working of the railway and damage caused to engine and rolling stock it will be some time before normal conditions are fully restored.

LABOUR LEADERS TO MEET AT MADRAS.

Mr. Giri General Secretary All-India Railwaymen's Federation informs the Associated Press that in view of the critical situation on the South Indian Railway and the threatened strike of the G. I. P. Railway systems it has been resolved to fix the 5th of August tentatively as the date of the meeting of the Council of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation at Madras. The General Secretary will confirm the date and place by wire to affiliated Unions.

Mr. Joshi, Mr. Jhabvala and other leaders besides representatives from Bombay and Bengal Railway Unions will attend the meeting.—A. P.

A STRIKE LEADER BOUND OVER

SALEM, July 30.

Ismail Khan, president of the Strike Propaganda Committee who was arrested was bound over to be of good behaviour for a period of six months on two sureties of Rs. 150 each by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate.—A. P.

SIR MALCOM HAILY

TO BE U. P. GOVERNOR

SIMLA, July 30.

An official announcement regarding the Governorships is expected to-morrow morning. Meanwhile it may be confidently stated that Sir Malcolm Hailey has been appointed Governor of the United Provinces and Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency as Governor of the Punjab.—A. P.

SIR. MALCOLM HAILEY'S CHANCES

SIMLA, July 30.

The rumour is persistent here that on Sir Malcolm Hailey's appointment as Governor of the United Provinces, he will be succeeded in the Punjab by Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, but official confirmation is lacking. Announcement may be expected in a day or two.—A. P.

"BORIBUNDER STORY" RETOLD

DAILY MAIL SEES "RED" IN BARDOLI

The Bombay Correspondent of the Daily Mail has cabled to that paper as follows:—

In the heart of the agricultural Gujerat, a northern region of the Bombay presidency Mr. Gandhi, the Nationalist agitator is endeavouring to establish a revolutionary regime.

His organisation not only defies the Government but is terrorising the 80,000 villagers who form the population of Bardoli district. The campaign is ostensibly the development of resistance to the payment of the Government's recently imposed land tax.

At the bidding of Mr. Gandhi and Mr. V. Patel, the brother of Mr. V. J. Patel, of the Indian Legislative Assembly, 79 out of a total of 88 village headmen have resigned. Two more have tendered their resignations, and the remainder are permitted to hold nominal office only under the Government.

MEN AND BEASTS IN HUTS.

The villagers have been ordered to herd their cattle in squalid, windowless huts, where men and beasts are now living together.

Tuberculosis and dysentery are spreading, and the cattle are rotting with terrible diseases.

Nobody dare stir abroad. All doors were barred when the Commissioner recently visited the district, while the Government collector was compelled to borrow a car from a Communist official to carry out his duties.

Native women have been specially trained to sing revolting and seditious songs reminiscent of those used in the French Revolution.

The deserted streets have earned for Bardoli the description of "the Valley of Death."

FUNDS FROM AFRICA.

It was announced to-day that the fund opened to conduct Gandhi's campaign would be swollen by regular monthly contributions of £37,500 from Bardoli natives now residing in South Africa. Because Bardoli is the richest revenue district in the Bombay Presidency, it has been specially chosen as a centre for sedition.

Mr. Gandhi is at the head of 250 agitators, many of whom have served sentences of imprisonment in South Africa or India.

It is realised that the Government tax-collecting machinery is completely paralysed.

Never has a peasants' revolt succeeded so well. Mr. Gandhi keeps, advisedly, in the background.

BOMBAY SCENES.

A monster procession is now passing through the streets of Bombay in a demonstration of sympathy with the cause of the Bardoli Communists, and the whole city is agitated and excited.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, the associate of Mr. Gandhi, arrived to-day and received a tremendous ovation.

Peasants in the Presidency are urged to collect the crops on all land forfeited to the Government in default of tax payment. Much of the land has been resold, but the purchasers dare not approach their new property during the present period of unrest.

When Mr. Saklatvala (the Communist M.P. for Battersea North) visited India he urged Mr. Gandhi to lead Indian labour. Mr. Gandhi to lead Indian labour. Mr. Mr. Gandhi declared his first charge to be the deliverance of the peasants, whom he described as the nation's backbone, and the surest weapon against British rule.

The embarrassed Government is apparently anxious to reassess the land for tax purposes and to pay back a portion of the collected money but it cannot show weakness before the peasants, challenge.

PARALLEL GOVT. IN EGYPT.

EX-SENATORS DEFY THE BAN.

PLEDGED TO DEFEND THE CONSTITUTION.

LONDON, July 29.

Cairo.—Some 200 Wafdist members of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies which have been dissolved met at a private house last evening in defiance of Government's ban and adopted resolutions declaring that the Parliament still existed and was entitled to meet according to the Constitution, calling on the Government to resign, as the decree of 19th July was a revolution against the Constitution, declaring that any legislation passed and Foreign agreements concluded by the present Ministry would be null and void, and proroguing "House" till 17th November.

According to Al Balagh, Nahas Pasha was joyfully received at the meeting which, notwithstanding the Police precautions was held about 500 yards from the Governor's offices. At the conclusion of the meeting, each ex-Member of the Parliament present signed resolutions and solemnly swore that he would safeguard the Constitution and defend it to the utmost "till the last moment of my life."—Reuter.

POLICE OPEN FIRE ON STUDENTS

MILITARY CALLED TO SCENE

BANGALORE, July 30.

The students strike over the removal of the image of Ganapati from a central position in a school compound assumed a serious aspect to-day. Fearing a breach of the peace the city police arrested three strike leaders Bhimrao, Ramlal Tevari and another under Section 107 I.P.C. which precipitated the trouble.

Repeated representations of the students and numerous supporters among the elderly people for the unconditional release of the arrested leaders having met with refusal, the strikers assumed a militant attitude and attacked the police hurling stones at them. The situation got out of hand this evening and the police had to open fire. Both sides suffered serious injuries, but no fatalities are reported. All traffic between the Cantonment and the City has been suspended. Military were called in before the situation could be brought under control late in the evening.—A.P.

JAMNAGAR AND DWARKA RLYS.

BREACHES REPAIRED

JAMNAGAR, July 30.

The Manager, Jamnagar and Dwarka Railways, wires:—

Breaches between Kuranga and Dwarka have been repaired and through booking of passenger traffic will be resumed from the 31st.—A.P.

BREACH IN RANKS?

TORY MINISTERS AT LOGGER-HEADS

BLOW AT ELECTION SCOOP

LONDON, July 30.

Politicians of all parties are discussing the alleged breach in ranks of Ministers on the subject of safeguarding of the industries due to the contrast between speeches of Sir William Joynson-Hicks cabled on July 29 and of Mr. Churchill in reply to the unemployment debate on July 24 extolling the virtues of free trade.

Mr. Churchill's utterance was privately criticised by a section of the Conservatives and Hick's statement in favour of extension of benefits of safeguarding to the larger industries is regarded as a reply to it; but it is stated in well-informed quarters to-day that an understanding exists in the Cabinet that individual Ministers are free to express their opinions until the Cabinet's decision is taken.

The Conservative protagonists of the development of safeguarding will open their autumn campaign with a meeting at Westminster to-day. In the meantime, influential Ministers are reported to deplore the emphasis given to the matter inside and outside the Cabinet as tending to obscure constructive work connected with the rating scheme which is anticipated to be their trump card at the elections.—Reuter.

BOYCOTT OF ENGLISH GOODS

U. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S MOVE

The U. P. Provincial Congress Committee intends to prepare a directory containing information.

(a) About such Swedeshi articles as can replace similar articles of British manufacture and; (b) about such articles of non-British manufacture as can take the place of such articles of British manufacture as have no Indian substitutes.

Those interested in the production and distribution of articles of either class are requested to communicate with the U. P. Congress Committee, giving necessary details about articles they prepare or supply, the approximate ratio which their prices bear to their British types and whether they are easily available in the United Provinces.

CAWNPORE, July 30.

The Cawnpore press employees of all classes have formed themselves into a Union with Pandit Harihar Nath Shastri as president and Pandit Oudh Behari Chaube as Secretary and an Executive Committee of 20 members which proposes shortly to place the grievances and demands of the employees before press owners.—A. P.

INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE

SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' SUPPORT

BOMBAY, July 30.

Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, President, Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, has addressed a communication to the Government of India, Commerce Department, conveying the opinion of the Committee of the Association that the Indian Coastal Traffic Reservation Bill introduced by Mr. S. N. Haji will materially benefit the people of this country. The Bill, he further says, is bound to give the necessary stimulus to Indian Shipping. The Committee of the Association take it that the economic advantages to India of the possession of a national mercantile marine are so great that that phase of the question is no longer open to discussion, particularly in view of the recommendation of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee.

There is, however, one point to which the Association would like particularly to refer and that is the question whether the necessary capital would be forthcoming for developing a National Mercantile Marine.

Having regard to the fact that all India, which is interested in the better advancement of its trade, industries, railways and so forth, is exceedingly keen that the coastal trade of the country should also so far as it can be legitimately secured to the people themselves prove immensely beneficial in the future. That being the fact, India should be able to have ample capital whereby it could easily secure the greater part of the coastal trade. It is well-known that all over the world the coastal trade of each country remains with its people alone and foreign countries or their representatives are disallowed from entering into that trade, as in reality it is equivalent to the draining of the wealth of that country itself. Whatever the nett earnings which might be anticipated from the coastal trade being restricted to the people of India will remain in the country for further productive industries and also for extension of the coastal trade itself.

In view of the immense monetary gain which will accrue to India by the step proposed by the Bill, the Association feel confident that Government will do their utmost to help place it on the statute book.—A. P.

Mr. Sheridan member of the Railway Board has cancelled his visit to Marmagoa. He will now proceed to Bangalore and Mysore from Poona.—A. P.

AN OPEN LETTER.

TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE H. E. SIR LESLIE WILSON
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

May it please Your Excellency,

The anxiously awaited speech of Your Excellency has come and gone and you have preferred to give a stern ultimatum to Bardoli, to the peaceful settlement of the dispute. I as one belonging to the Taluka, keenly watching the developments there beg to address this letter to Your Excellency, with all the difference and humility and in the name of humanity. I am neither a non-co-operator nor a politician. I assure Your Excellency that I am a believer in evolution and not revolution. I am a Moderate of Moderates in political beliefs and am in fact wisely or unwisely one belonging to the school of belief that the Britishers are wanted and wanted in the interest of India to remain in India for half a century more.

The Bardoli dispute has reached the final stage and the issue is whether you, as a guardian and a trustee of the people of this Presidency care to see whether a bulk of 80,000 harmless, innocent and industrious peasantry should exist or be extinct. If you care to, it is no use your issuing a threat to the people however politely you have spoken. Your Excellency's speech demands surrender from the people of Bardoli and tells them to be prepared for extinction otherwise.

But the struggle between the people of Bardoli and the Government is not a political struggle at all. The Bardolians have not the ambition to establish Swaraj from Bardoli and the Government's view point of this dispute is wholly erroneous. The people want their grievance redressed and have put up this resistance by self-suffering to convince the Government that they have been wronged and must be righted. You have been pleased to give Viramgam the same thing which Bardoli wanted and wants to-day. One fails to understand the attitude the Government have taken up with Bardoli. There is no gainsaying the fact that the Bardoli people have been unjustly treated and the very fact that the Government are prepared to give an enquiry again provided the enhanced assessment is paid, establishes the injustice done. But the crux of the situation is why is Vallabhai there? Will Your Excellency be pleased to say why Vallabhbhai should not be there when petitions after petitions and interviews after interviews failed to elicit justice from the Cabinet composed of justice-loving pure Englishmen and no less than five Indians sitting tight in their chairs in the cool climate of Mahableshwar when in the weary hot summer the cultivators of Bardoli had locked themselves and their dear children-like cattle in the houses denying them light and air when the Almaulas were let loose to collect assessments. One trifling incident of Miss Savidge of the Hyde Park was enough to evoke the indignation of the two Houses of Parliament and the Scotland Yard Police were subjected to severe trials, but wonderful it is that 80,000 asking for mere justice should be prepared to be crushed or unceremoniously surrender.

Your Excellency need not remind the people of your powers. They knew and know to-day that the Britishers are the most powerful on the earth. They know your power on land and water and in air. But knowing all this they have put up this resistance as the world views with admiration, and it is to secure justice from the powerful people that this harmless fight has been launched by an armless, harmless and hopeless people. If you want their surrender, surrender they may, but theirs will not be an inglorious surrender and their surrender will not a bit raise the prestige of the Government.

As regards Your Excellency's apprehension whether the writ of H. M. the King-Emperor is to be obeyed or the edict of a body of individual unofficial members, I want to assure Your Excellency that we Indians hold the person of a Ruler as sacred as we hold our prophets and in the person of H. M. the King-Emperor we find the very incarnation of God. This is our characteristic and an iota of suspicion on this ground is without foundation. Bardoli had its quota in Mesopotamia and Palestine during the Great War.

As to Your Excellency's declaration that the movement at Bardoli is unconstitutional and lawless, I want to assure Your Excellency that the people of Bardoli are the best respecters of law, order and constituted authority, the people who are most peace-loving, temperamentally moderate and non-violent amounting to cowardice, have been driven to desperation by their failures to evoke your sympathy which they vainly sought for. You have thaught us English history, and I will request Your Excellency to turn the pages of History and go back to that memorable Sunday, the 15th of June 1215 A.D. in the Meadow of Runnymede on the Thames near Windsor where H. M. King John was forced to sign that 'now' sacred document "The Magna Charta" or "The Great Charter" the desparate barons full in armour standing opposite. It is to that memorable day the English nation owes its present highest position and this historical incident shows to which extent a desperate people can go. Then why find fault with Bardoli for mere passive resistance?

I do not propose to lengthen this letter and appeal most earnestly to the inner soul of Your Excellency to review the Bardoli question with your usual sympathy and broad-mindedness and be pleased to restore the forfeited and confiscated property, sold or unsold, and order a fresh enquiry. The people of Bardoli will not fail to abide by the findings of this enquiry committee even if it confirms the enhancement and this alone is the surest and the most successful way to stop all agitation and to remove Mr. Vallabhbhai from the field. Your Excellency's whole regime has been marked with sympathy and broad outlook and we recognise you as the best friend of the Presidency and of India and by this last act of so great an importance you will win the everlasting gratitude of the people and establish yourself as a saviour of 80,000 innocent peasantry and crown your whole term of office in India.

I beg to remain,
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,
A BARDOLIAN.

Vile Parle, 28-7-1928.

BOMBAY LAND REVENUE SYSTEM.

(Continued from page 6).

of the cultivators, the rise in the cost of production, has more than wiped off the apparent increase in income. It is, therefore, best to keep away from these confusing technical terms and get into the concrete consideration of the actual burden on the cultivator. All taxation must be so levied that it is fairly easily borne and we must place the limit at that point where it will become intolerable.

TYPICAL INSTANCES.

Unfortunately we have no detailed enquiries into the incidence of land revenue in the Presidency. Dr. Mann's village surveys, no doubt, gives us some information. For the first village which he surveyed, we get the figure of total income from land as Rs. 7,947 and the total assessment as Rs. 1,660 and for the second, the figures are Rs. 15,802 and Rs. 1,581, respectively. (In both these case, the amount of assessment has already been deducted from the figure of income). Taking it for granted that what the majority call profits of cultivation, is the same as what Dr. Mann calls income from land, the proportion here will be seen to be about 1/6th and 1/11th in the two cases. A careful perusal of Dr. Mann's surveys certainly leaves the impression that in the case of these two villages, there was certainly no further room for taxation. Then we have two estimates of profits quoted by Mr. Keatinge in his "Rural Economy". These show cases of two large "economic" holdings in which the assessment is equal to, in one case about 1/3 and in the other between 1/3 and 1/4 of the total profits. But as Mr. Keatinge points out what is left as profits is just enough only in the case of an economic holding; it would certainly be entirely insufficient if we were considering an uneconomic holding. The majority of holdings, at least in the Deccan, are uneconomic and the burden of taxation that they would be able to bear is certainly much less than a quarter of the profits of cultivation. As we have pointed out we have no data adequately to discuss this question. Everything, however, would point to as low a pitch of the assessment as possible. Two points especially deserve consideration. One that the assessment is an average assessment. That is, the cultivator is expected to strike a balance between the good and bad years and pay a fixed revenue throughout the period of settlement. It is only in specially bad years that he gets a suspension. It is a well-known economic truth that the capacity to pay of a man with a considerably fluctuating income is much less than the average of his income. The cultivator's is a notoriously fluctuating income and yet Government in its percentage calculations makes the assumption that the income is a steady average one. Secondly, the land revenue is levied on land and not on persons and, therefore, the cultivator is expected to pay for all the lands in his name whether he receives any income from them during the particular year or not. This point is of special importance in districts where a considerable part of the land lies fallow. For, supposing a quarter of the land lies fallow then it is actually 3/4 that is paying the assessment for the whole. The actual burden then would be much higher than the percentage shown. Considering all these points and considering further the extremely poor condition of the majority of our peasants 25 per cent. of the profits is about as a high a limit as can be placed. As a matter of fact 25 per cent. itself would prove to be too oppressive if the maximum were to be put into practice. The majority could not possibly recommend a limit in terms of rental value, for they have not accepted rental value as the basis. But we do not think that there is much difference between the officials' limit and the majority recommendation; for, if certain calculations that Dr. Mann makes in the case of Jutergaon Budruk, one generally expects then the profits of cultivation should be about double the rentals. However, the question is largely academic. The pitch at present is already independently fixed, the limits to enhancements already laid down and it is only in the rather unlikely contingency of a large drop of prices in the future that the question will obtain practical importance.

In the areas in Gujarat, however, where the maximum is passed or very nearly reached, an immediate relief would seem to be necessary.

In the meanwhile, it is highly desirable that efforts should be made to collect more reliable data as to the incidence of land revenue on the agriculturists' profits.

(To Be Continued.)

ENHANCED SCHOOL FEES

BELGAUM'S EMPHATIC PROTEST

BELGAUM, July 30.

A crowded meeting held here last night with Mr. Belvi M.L.A., in the chair, passed a resolution recording an emphatic protest against the proposed enhancement of school and college fees.

Mr. Marathe exhorted the students to create a Bardoli in each school by totally refusing to pay the enhanced fees.—A. P.

BARDOLI AND BOMBAY COUNCIL

M L C.'s FAILURE

(By JOACHIM ALVA).

The sentence of death has been passed with a stay of execution for fourteen days. There is but one honourable path open—fight to the bitter end, to win or lose it all. But the most depressing and saddening feature of the situation is, that not a finger has been moved from within the placid corners of the Council Hall at Poona, to indicate the deep resentment caused by the arrogant speech of Sir Leslie Wilson. The Governor gaily walked into the Chamber, and repeated "His Master's Voice, though, of course, he must have experienced the first rude of shock of his life, or at least that of the period of his Governorship, by the overwhelming cries and shouts of the students (and not their "docile cheering" as was grossly and deliberately misreported by the Bori Bunder Babe). By the way, "the yelling of 2,000 students", to put it in the vulgar language of this demoralised journal, must have served as a sharp reminder to His Excellency, of the phenomenal political awakening among the Youths of Bombay Presidency. Sir Leslie Wilson was privileged to witness for the first time, a practical demonstration of the increasing influence of the youths in our public life, and this shall not be the last time when he shall witness such an hostile gathering before he leaves India.

BLUSTERING SPEECH.

To come back to the subject in hand the M.L.C.'s have hitherto ingloriously failed to record their emphatic protest against the blustering speech of the Excellency the Governor to the Council at Poona on Monday the 23rd. instant. The speech dealt such a hard blow at our self-respect and honour that it was more than enough to shatter the apathy and demolish the indifference on our part. The arrogance and effrontery that were so dexterously couched with sweet and empty declarations of "friendship" will now at least go a long way to expose the hollowness of the legend sedulously fostered to the effect that our present Governor is a "sympathetic, friendly and humane gentleman." This ultimatum has been delivered in unequivocal language that they are "out to crush" the Bardoli movement, with "all the power that they possess." Under these circumstances it is vain and futile on the part of "some busybodies and exalted personages" to hope that they will succeed where Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel have failed viz., to bring about an amicable settlement.

BENGAL V. BOMBAY.

The Bengal Legislative Council the other day presented a scene of excitement and fury as a sequel to Governor Jackson's attempted to influence party leaders in the election of the Committee to be attached as a mean appendage to the Simon troupe. The redoubtable Swarajists, including their popular leader, Mr. Sen Gupta, brooked no irresponsibility from the chairman in their out-spoken condemnation of Sir Stanley Jackson's conduct, and made startling revelations about the Head of the Administration descending to such a low level as to influence the decisions of an independent body on a controversial question. But the speech of Sir Leslie Wilson is infinitely worse than the discredited action of the Bengal Governor. We can get a just and true glimpse of what would have happened in Great Brtain if the Bardoli reassessment were imposed upon the people there, by the scare-mongering headlines featured in the British press re: the Bardoli Satyagraha, such as, "Women Leaders of Anarchy", "A Peasants' Revolt", "Patel's Conspiracy", "A Bolshevik Experiment", "New Lenin in Indian Revolt", "Atmosphere of War and Revolution in Bombay" The vivid imagination of the Journalists in Fleet Street running riot at this juncture affords us as striking picture of England being placed under, circumstances similar to those of the people of Bardoli.

WANTED TIMELY PROTEST.

But the Bombay Legislative Council which is notorious for being the weakest legislature in India, by passing every reactionary measure put forward by the Bureaucracy has not risen above its petty jealousies and rivalries in sending forth an effective reply to the most provocative speech of Sir Leslie Wilson. Even the much talked of adjournment motion has not yet been moved. It is a matter of regret that even the sturdy, independent and fearless leader of youths, Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman, did not give a lead to the other Swarajist Members like Messrs. Desai, Ginwala and Seth in walking out of the Council Chamber when the Governor made that speech, bristling with severe warnings and threats. It is welcome news that Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee is forming a progressive Muslim Bloc in the Council in conjunction with Messrs. Noor Mahomed, Rahimtoolah, Jitekar and Mir Mahomed Balooch, which will throw out Government proposals against Bardoli and the Boycott of the Simon Commission. The "inevitable" Sind Bloc, to quote Mr. M. C. Chagla, and the Non-Brahmin group must have perceived by this time their utter folly in tamely walking, in and out of season into the Government lobbies. Let us hope that patriotism will triumph against mean and trivial considerations in voicing the united sense of anger and resentment of the People against the autocratic statement of Sir Leslie. Let this be done before the "days of grace" are over to wage the country's battle of freedom.

OF PARSI INTEREST

(BY UNFOSSILISED.)

Pursuit of literary distinction is a luxury. In the present condition of the Parsis for young men of restricted means to run after the fill-o'-the-wisp of University honours is disastrous. The economic condition of the community is bringing it from its position of envied respectability to scarcely veiled contempt.

A young man has just passed his Ph.D. in a German University. This in itself is a distinction. German degrees mean more than a trip and a sojourn in Europe. Had the candidate been of the starving generation I should have stigmatised his efforts as fatuous vanity. Dr. Jehangir Tavadia, who has passed his Doctorate, went to Europe when the Parsis as a whole were much better off. Besides, his success is not due to painful plodding. His career has brilliance all through. He was an Honours graduate from Wilson College, where he was a stipendiary scholar in every class. He gained his Bhaynagri Scholarship at the University examination. He was he winner of a number of prize essays in researches into the Iranian field. His studies in Pahalvi are about to appear. To-day Dr. Tavadia is employed as lecturer of Modern Indo-Iranian languages at Hamburg. The dessertation for his Doctorate related to the most difficult Pahalvi text "Shayest Na Shayest" (in our days we used to pronounce it "Shayest la Shayest"). Dr. Tavadia's version, so far as I know, will be an improvement not only on that of West but also that of Shriraji Bharucha. It is no credit to the commonsense of the Parsi community that this most sound intellectual labourer is neglected by the wealthy. He has committed an inexpiable crime,—of honourably marrying a non-Parsi, a young German lady. Had he been a man of 45, a gay Lothario immediately celibate, a habitue of continental cabarets, he would have been helped by regular allowances from Bombay to keep him in clover.

Moral: If you happen to be a Parsi and need financial help from those who are anxious to promote the interests of the rising generation, better live in illicit amours than enter the portals of honourable matrimony.

PHYSICAL ENDURANCE.

In another field it is a proud fact to record that the world cyclist, Fram Davar, has reached the highest railway station in the world, situated on the Andes, sixteen thousand feet above sea level. Davar does not cook his figures and like certain Italians and Parsis is not surreptitiously using the railway. He cycles and does not give out that he loots it all along.

IS IT MEHERJI RANA'S LIKENESS?

"A more careful examination of this painting, long after I read this paper before the Society, inclined me to suspect that "the Dastur represented there is not Dastur Meherji Rana." He was at Akbar's court from 1578 to 1579, when Prince Salim was at most 10 years old. Now the painting in question represents Prince Salim as a youth over 20. Hence the Dastur opposite to him cannot be the Rana. Yet I have no doubt that he is a Dastur. On the other hand, we know that the Rana's son, Dastur Kaikobad, also was for a time Akbar's guest. In 1595 Akbar granted 100 bighas of land to him in addition to the 200 granted to his father. By this time Prince Salim was 26 years old. Hence the Dastur of this painting may be Dastur Kaikobad, the son of Dastur Meherji Rana."

This is after all the result of the fuss that was made in Navsari and a lot of expense made to procure a portrait of Meherji Rana. When will my community learn to direct their surplus wealth in the channels to relieve the intensifying distress instead of engaging in the eternally fantastic and childishly spectacular? Father Heras may come down a peg or two in the estimate of the imbecile emotionalists: his upright, if tardy, correction of himself accords with the traditions of Western standard.

AMBARNATH MATCH FACTORY

STRIKE CALLED OFF

The Secretary of the Ambernath Labour Union writes:—

The strike of the men and women workers employed in the Match Factory at Ambernath which had taken place on the 21st instant came to an end on Saturday last. The workers' grievances were that the managment had not carried out all the promises given by them at the time of the settlement of the previous strike and that certain persons including a leading member of the Workmen's Union, had been victimised.

Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe, Secretary of the Union, saw the responsible authorities of the Company several times and also Mr. Shah, the Residency Magistrate of Kalyan and Mr. Kabraji, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Thana, used their good offices to bring about an amicable settlement. Ultimately a compromise was arrived at between the representatives of the Union and the management.

The management agreed to take back immediately all the men discharged; to withdraw their notice of discharge given to one of the members of the Union, to accept his resignation, pay him one month salary and give him a certificate for the services rendered by him to the Company; and to institute an enquiry into the alleged malpractices of one of the Supervisors of the Company against whom the workers have a number of grievances. Also it has been promised by the management that there would be no victimisation and that all the grievances of the workers would be discussed at weekly meetings in which the representatives of management and those of the Union would participate, which would, it was assured present workmen from being discharged without sufficient warning. Should the same spirit of conciliation which put an end to the strike continue, the relations in the future between the workers and the employers, may remain harmonious and labour troubles may be averted to the benefit of both the parties.

DISMISSAL OF MINISTRY

RESOLUTION DISALLOWED IN C. P. COUNCIL

NAGPUR, July 30.

Mr. Umeshdutt Phatak's amended resolution recommending the dismissal of the present Ministry has been disallowed. No specific reasons have been given but the members attention has been drawn to the fact that a resolution should be in the form of a motion for communication to His Excellency the Governor, under the new rules. Mr. Phatak has again given notice to-day to move a resolution recommending the Government to communicate to the Ministry the considered view of the C. P. Council is that the Hon. Ministers should vacate their offices.

The same member will ask a question whether a special officer has been appointed to prepare the provincial case for the Simon Commission and if so whether the Transferred Departments supplied him the necessary information required by him.—A.P.

IN SEARCH OF ATLANTIS

QUEST FOR A MISSING CONTINENT

An oceanographic expedition, equipped to dredge for samples of the bottom of the sea at a depth of three miles, has left New York for a three months' cruise in the vicinity of the Azores.

The "missing continent" of Atlantis, described by Plato in several of his works as having disappeared into the sea, is one of the things which the expedition seeks to locate. It also hopes to throw light on the problem of whether the Americas were once physically connected with Europe and Africa.

DESIGNED BY HARVARD STUDENT.

The crew is composed of nine young men and boys of prominent families. They are headed by Columbus O. Iselin 2d. son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Iselin, of New York. Their craft, the schooner Atlantis, was constructed from designs prepared by Mr. Iselin, who is a student at Harvard, specializing in oceonography.

The dredge also was built from his designs. It includes a large apparatus with massive jaws, intended to close when it strikes the bottom. The interior of the schooner is mainly devoted to the three miles of cable attached to the dredge and the machinery for raising it.

SUBMERGED PLATEAU DISCLOSED.

The quest for the "missing continent" had its inception in the recent surveys made by the United States Navy which disclosed a submerged plateau south of the Azores. The plateau was found to have terraced shores like the coast lines of an ancient continent, and naval officers speculated over the possibility that this might have been the region spoken of by Plato. The Atlantis expedition intends to procure a number of samples of the bottom from this region, which will be examined by Harvard University geographers and oceanographers.

The party includes besides Mr. Iselin, Terence Keogh, son of Justice Martin J. Keogh of New York; Henry and Edward La Farge, sons of Daniel La Farge and grandsons of the painter; Howard Lapsley, son of Mrs. John W. Lapsley of Bedford Hills; Moses Williams, Joseph Warren and Bartlett Hayes of Boston, and Lawrence Shields, a teacher at Andover.

FOOT-BALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

ROYAL ARTILLERY BEAT POLICE.

On Monday the Royal Artillery beat the Police by one goal to nil in a match which though not productive of the best standard of football still had its points to interest the supporters of both teams. The Gunners undoubtedly had the better of the exchanges and attacked for the greater part of the period. Early in the game they scored their only goal, but thereafter the Police defence held out. The backs put up a good fight and Carter, who had to stand up to a veritable bombardment, covered himself with glory, some of his saves being really brilliant. Time and again the Artillery forwards broke through with no one to beat except the goalie, but Carter was equal to the occasion and they did not increase their score. A little before the end the Police forwards made a sudden raid and were unfortunate not to equalise.

The Result:—

ROYAL ARTILLERY ..... 1 goal.
THE POLICE ..... Nil.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Bombay Gym. vs. Y.M.C.A.

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PREVENTION OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

"SAFETY FIRST" PROGRAMME AT GENEVA

A NOVEL INVENTION FOR INTERPRETING SPEECHES

The Press Secretary of the League of Nations Union writes:—

The 11th Session of the League of Nations International Labour Conference has been dealing with interesting subjects in an interesting way during this month of June.

For one thing, it has been trying out a novel invention for interpreting speeches. While a speech is being delivered, interpreters translate it in a low voice into microphones connected with the desks: should any delegate wish to hear the translatiton, he turns a switch on his desk to the language desired, puts on a headphone, and the trick is done. When the system is perfected it will reduce the time needed for a debate by nearly one-half.

NEW PROCEDURE OF BUSINESS.

The Conference has also been testing a new procedure for its business. When a subject is to be put on the agenda the International Labour Office staff prepares a full Report of the available facts, with a draft questionnaire designed to elicit opinion as to what action should taken. Upon this follows the first discussion which chooses the topics for further study and settles upon the questions that are to go out to all Governments. A year later, the material so accumulated comes up for the second discussion and for decision.

PREVENTION OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

This year's agenda included a first discussion upon the Prevention of Industrial Accidents. The Report presented to the Conference by the staff of the International Labour Office is a substantial and interesting volume of some 300 pages (copies can be obtained from the London Office of the International Labour Organisation, 12, Victoria Street, S. W.) 320 representatives of 44 Nations met under the chairmanship of M. Lamas (Buenos Aires) to hear the opening statement by Sir Malcolm De'evinge, of the British Home Office. His case was, that prevention is better than either cure or compensation, that three out of every four accidents reported (in Great Britain) had nothing to do with machinery at all, and that the Conference should limit itself to endorsing a series of recommendations to all the parties concerned. Governments, employers and workers, to co-operate enthusiastically in a voluntary "Safety First" programme.

DIFFERENCES OF OPINION.

As the debate proceeded, many very interesting and valuable suggestions were made, but a sharp difference of opinion showed itself, between the proposed voluntary policy, and the opposite view that he aim should be a regular international Convention, requiring to be ratified by the Governments, and thereafter giving a legal and binding force to a minimum code for preventing accidents. All the workers' delegates, and a bare majority of the Governments favoured the latter course, while all the employers' delegates, and the rest of the Governments (including the British Government) agreed with Sir Malcolm.

Three sub-committees were appointed to consider railway coupling, dock and other accidents. Their work is still proceeding and on the strength of their reports a questionnaire will be issued during the coming year to all Governments. The decision as to whether a definite convention is to be drawn up will not be taken till next year after the replies from the Governments have been received.

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8-19-E

COLLECTION OF PILGRIM TAX

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DECLINE HELP TO NAWANAGAR DARBAR

The Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India, has written a letter to the Honorary Joint Secretary, The Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay, on the levy of the pilgrim tax from passengers going to Dwarka on the Jamnagar-Dwarka Railway as under:—

Sir,—With reference to your letter No. G. 207, dated the 13th July, 1928, I am directed to say that the Government of India have declined to assist the Nawanagar Darbar in the collection of the Pilgrim Tax in the form of a surcharge on all tickets to Dwarka from Rajkot and beyond.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, July 28.

Bhavnagar had a very busy week owing to certain very interesting engagements. Mr. G. B. Trivedi of Bombay who was on a short trip to this place gave a public lecture on "Certain Social Problems" in the Lecture Hall of the State High School. The next day Mr. Anantrai Pattani delivered a public lecture on "Napoleon Bonoparte" in the lecture Hall of the Samaldas College. Mr. Anantrai's lecture, which, as he said was chiefly meant for the college students was very well relished by the students who attended in a very large number.

CRICKET MATCH.

Enthusiasm for Cricket which was very slack in Bhavnagar during the last many years has again been revived on account of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb's taking a personal interest in the game. During this season His Highness played two or three local matches. He also played as one of the Bhavnagar XI. against the Sarath XI. who visited Bhavnagar on the 25th and the 26th. In the first innings the home team scored 92, Sukhvant scoring 36, Devji 15, and Major Hanson 11. The visitors could score only 56, several wickets retiring only with a zero, and Nawabshanker scoring the highest with 20. Hari Vodia took six wickets and Rajpura took 2. Two batsmen were declared run out.

In the second innings, however, the tables turned. Bhavnagar team could score only 58, Rajpura contributing 14 and His Highness the Maharaja contributing 12. Navalshanker earned the credit of having six wickets and Shivram took three. The visitors had to make up only 94 runs in the second innings which they did at the cost of only 6 wickets and thus won the game by 4 wickets.

INTERESTING CINEMA FILMS.

The local Star Cinema is now showing the picture film of the arrival of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb from England last June. The theatre remains overcrowded in

produced by the Saurastra Film Co. of Rajkot has been a very successful production and has become very popular with the public of Bhavnagar.

KARACHI ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION

The following is the full list of prize-winners, as sent to us for publication by the International Association of Karachi:

Oil-Painting:—1st: Prize Miss Muli Wadhumal Bhojwani "Guru Nanak" Painting.

Water Colour Painting:—1st: Prize Mrs: Wentworth Stanley:

Oil Painting on Cloth:—1st: Prize Miss Muli Wadhumal Bhojwani (Silk Sari painting.)—2nd: Prize Miss Sachinwalla.

Painting on Glass:—1st: Prize Miss Sachinwalla—2nd: Prize Miss Muli Wadhumal Bhojwani.

Fret Work Models 1st: Prize Miss Muli Wadhumal Bhojwani.

Knitting:—1st: Prize Miss Cawasji, Knitted Coat.

Chochet Work:—1st: Prize Miss Ganguli, c/o Seth Gidamal, Exhibit No. 17, Non-deplume, "Sarswati" (Tepoy cover).

Leather Art Work:—1st: Prize Miss B. Byramji Dubash.

Fret-Work Models:—Cubs: Exihibit No: 20 "Druna" Pack Leader H. R. Lalwani.

Scouts Exihibit No: 5, Narain Wadhumal Chandiramani.

Paper: Miss Sachinwalla Commended.

SAMAJ-SAMATA-SANGH

Under the auspices of the Samaj-Samata Sangh, Dadar, a night School for the benefit of all in general and the untouchables in particular will be conducted from the coming Monday. An elementary knowledge of the Indian Administration and civic rights will be imparted to the students along with the literary education both in Marathi and English with a view of creating in them a self-consciousness and a sense of self-respect. Those desiring to avail themselves of the facility will kindly communicate to the under-signed.

An inter-caste marriage bureau is also opened to facilitate and encourage an early fusion of the numerous diversified castes into one compact homogeneous Hindu society full of vigour and vitality which was once its proud glory.

The Sangh, inspite of its not very hopeful pecuniary circumstances, has already ventured on an enterprise of running a fortnightly Marathi journal; 'Samata.' It stands for liberty of conscience and toleration to all without which no progress could be made.

It behoves all lovers of India to support the Sangh with all their might. They may either become members of the Sangh or subscribers to its organ. All communications may be kindly addressed to D. V. Pradhan, Secretary, Education Department, Samaj Samata Sangh, Nagawkar Building, Parsi [illegible] Chowk, Parel.

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PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS' PAY

INTERPELLATIONS IN COUNCIL

The following questions were put and replied to in the Bombay Council:—

1. Mr. N. B. Chandrachud (Poona City): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that there is an excise advisory committee for Poona City and also others for the cantonments of Poona and Kirkee; (b) if so, since what time the said committees have been in existence; (c) how many meetings of the said committees were held in the year 1925-26 and in the year 1926-27; (d) whether any of the recommendations made by the Poona City advisory committee have been accepted and given effect to by Government; if so, which; (e) whether it is a fact that the Poona City advisory committee recommended that only 60 deg. U. P. country liquor should be sold in all the shops; (f) whether they have accepted this recommendation; if not, whether they have any intention of doing so; (g) whether they are aware of the fact that on account of Government not carrying Excise Advisory Committee, the Bombay out the recommendations of the Bombay Corporation have resolved not to send any representatives to the committee?

The Hon. Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad: (a) Yes, (b) The Poona City and the Poona Cantonment Committees were constituted in 1908, while the Kirkee Cantonment committee was constituted in 1926; (c) Number of meetings of the 1926-27, Poona City Committee 2, Poona Cantonment committee nil. Kirkee Cantonment committee Not in existence, 1926-27, Poona City committee 2 Poona Cantonment committee 2 Kirkee Cantonment committee 1; (d) the following recommendations of the committee were accepted:—

(i) Closure of the Yerandavne country liquor shop, (ii) Transfer of Nana's Peth toddy shop, (iii) Transfer of Vetal Peth toddy shop, (iv) Transfer of Bhamburda toddy shop, (v) Refusal of a foreign liquor license to the proprietor of the Crown Hotel; (e) Yes. (f) No. The Collector of Poona was against the acceptance of the recommendation, as he considered that the restriction of the City shops to the exclusive sale of 60 deg. U. P. would results in the diversion of custom to the Cantonment shops, where 40 deg. U. P. would be obtainable. The Commissioner accepted the Collector's opinion. It is not intended to re-open the question, (g) Yes.

PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS' PAY.

1. Mr. L. M. Deshpande (Satara District): Will Government be pleased to state the policy they are going to follow as regards the pay, etc., of primary school teachers?

The Honourable Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai: Government are examining alternative proposals with a view to tackle the question of the pay of Primary School teachers, but owing to the prevailing financial stringency they have hitherto been unable to find a solution which may be possible hereafter when the financial situation substantially improves.

DISRESPECT OF ZAMINDARS.

1. Mr. Haji Mir Mahomed Baloch (Karachi City): Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a leading article under the caption of "Disrespect of Zamindars at the hands of responsible Government Officials" published in the Daily Alwahid of Karachi, dated 25th September 1927, wherein is described how four respectable zamindars consisting of Commissioner's Darbaries and Magistrates and a President of Taluka Local Board were treated disrespectfully by the Chief Engineer in Sind, Mr. V. M. Griffiths; (b) whether they are aware that such incidents are frequent in Sind; (c) whether they intend to issue orders or circulars to the officials in Sind warning them not to treat the zamindars disrespectfully; (d) whether they have made enquiries into the above allegations made against the Chief Engineer; (e) if the allegations are true, do Government intend to ask the Chief Engineer to apologise for his conduct?

The Hon. Sir Ghulam Husein Hidayatallah: (a) Yes, (b) No, (c) Government consider no such orders necessary. They have every reason to believe that their officers pay full attention to the observance of social and official decorum and courtesy; (d) Yes, confidentially; (e) No further action is considered necessary. Mr. Griffiths has since proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement.

CAUSEWAY OVER THE TITUR RIVER.

1. Mr. H. V. Pataskar (East Khandesh District): Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) the year in which the work of constructing a causeway over the river Titur at Chalisgaon on the Outram Ghat Road was completed; (b) the numbers of outlets for discharge of water kept under that causeway; (c) whether any complaint were received by them that on account of the inadequate number of outlets the bed of the river on the side of the town has been considerably raised; (d) whether any inquiries were made and with what result; (e) whether the level of the river bed on the western side of the causeway is at present the same or higher than the level of the causeway; (f) whether the causeway is in a very unsatisfactory condition owing to the wearing of stones in many places; (g) whether they intend to improve or reconstruct the causeway at an early date?

The Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan: (a) In the year 1920 (March). (b) Four arched openings, each of 10 feet span; (c) Complaints about the inadequacy of the openings were received from the East Khandesh District Conference in 1920; (d) Necessary inquiries were made in the matter and it was decided to watch the effects of future floods before undertaking any alteration in the causeway. Observation during the past eight years shows that nothing serious has happened since the extraordinary floods of 1919; (e) The level of the river bed on the Western side of the causeway is generally lower than the formation level of the causeway except at a few points where there is a deposit of sand between the two sets of openings; (f) The stones available for the paving of this causeway being soft, the paving has worn away and the surface has become very rough. Cement concrete paving was therefore provided last year over a small area of the causeway as an experiment, and it has so far stood well; (g) Yes. It is proposed to provide cement concrete paving for the central portion of the causeway.

BACKWARD COMMUNITIES AND MUSLIMS.

1. Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola (Bombay City): Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of posts in the City of Bombay in the various department of Government (giving separate figures for each department):— .....

(1) up to Rs. 100, (2) between Rs. 100 and Rs. 200, (3) between Rs. 200 and Rs. 500, (4) between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000, (5) between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 (6) above Rs 2,000; (b) how many of these are held by members of the backward communities; (c) how many of them are Moslems?

The Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta: A statement furnishing the information required is placed on the table.

BARDOLI IN LONDON PRESS

PRELUDE TO REPRESSION

A Londoner writes in "Forward":—

Long columns are being devoted to the Bardoli affair in the London press. The reason is quite obvious. Any movement in India can only be tackled in one of the two well-known methods. So long as the movement is merely growing the method of ignoring is quite the thing. But when repression is to be adopted more space must be given and seriousness of the position must be made clear. Usually the London press only believe in publishing details of Hindu-Moslem riots. Even decisions of Legislative Council's on the Simon Commission were dismissed with few lines. Wherever Indian public peacefully asserts its views the British press does not consider the news to be important enough for publication. But on the other hand when activities of a peaceful kind have to be repressed the London press prepares the ground for executive action by giving alarming importance to the news.

DR. MANNAS PRESIDENT OF COMMITTEE

SUGGESTED BARDOLI SETTLEMENT

Ditcher writes in "Capital":—

"A judicial inquiry is apparently impracticable inasmuch as there is a statutory prohibition against a judicial inquiry into a revenue settlement. As, however, Government admit that a full inquiry is desirable the question is, in effect, reduced to one of the personnel of the small expert committee which, it is suggested, should be appointed, and by whose decision, it is presumed, all parties concerned would pledge themselves in advance to abide. With some diffidence I suggest that the whole issue should be referred to the arbitration of a committee of three, composed of Dr. Harold Mann, for some years Director of Agriculture, Bombay, and at present, I believe, on special duty in Hyderabad State, as Chairman; a revenue officer, nominated by the Government of Bombay; and a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, preferably a local member, to be selected by the Council. In the event of the personnel of the Committee of Inquiry being agreed upon it may be assumed that the other points at issue would not be incapable of adjustment. A month ago I hazarded the opinion that the Bombay Government had lost its sense of perspective and subsequent events have tended to confirm that impression. It is necessary, in the general interests, to settle this small agrarian dispute—which should never have been permitted to attain its present overshadowing importance—with the least possible delay. The chief qualification required in the Chairman of the Inquiry or Arbitration Committee is not judicial experience but a complete understanding of the numerous factors governing the cultivators' economic status, and this qualification Dr. Harold Mann undoubtedly possesses. Let Sir Leslie Wilson concentrate on securing a committee acceptable to all parties, and he will have the supreme satisfaction of settling this unfortunate dispute during his own term of office which has been distinguished throughout by a display of resourceful and conciliatory statesmanship whereof this Bardoli affair is the final and severest test."

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PERSIAN INDUSTRIES

SHAH'S ENDEAVOURS

"Al-Moqatham" of Cairo publishes the following in its issue, dated July 4:—

The "Financial Times" states that Sir Hugh Barnes delivered an address in which he said that the Shah of Persia was strengthening industries in his country and had begun to establish steel factories to prepare materials for the railway lines, and to set up tanneries and paper factories in the neighbourhood of Teheran.

The "Financial Times" in the course of an editorial observes that the Shah has proved to be an enlightened wise and determined ruler.—"Muslim Outlook."

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CULTURE OF THE PROLETARIAT

FIVE WEEKS IN SOVIET RUSSIA

PROFESSOR RAMAN'S IMPRESSIONS

The third and the last of the series of lectures delivered by Prof. Raman under the auspices of the Indian Cultural Association Madras, was delivered at the Gokhale Hall with Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar in the chair. The subject of the day was "Five weeks in Soviet Russia".

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, in the course of his opening remarks paid a glowing tribute to Dr. Raman's work in scientific research and praised his two previous lectures. To-day's lecture he was sure would equal the two previous ones. In that great historic land of Russia, the meeting place of Asia and Europe, there was being worked out a tremendous experiment, an experiment which might be fiercely canvased in regard to the significance and its meaning but an experiment fraught with incalculable consequences to the future of humanity, especially of Asian humanity. Their ideas of property, ownership and culture were thown into the melting pot. New ideals were being worked, out. There were fierce critics of the Soviet system as indeed every new system was bound to have. There might be mistakes here, stumblings there, but humanity was watching the experiment with interest and probably hope. There might be bloodshed now but probably a hundred or thousand years hence, these might be forgotten even as the bloodshed and tribulations of the period of the French revolution ushering the modern French nation, had been forgotten; for the growth of that idea behind it all might be a step in humanity's toil-worn struggle towards freedom and towards light (cheers.).

THE ACADEMIC OF SCIENCES.

Prof. Raman then delivered an interesting lecture describing his journey to and through Russia, its great cities and natural beauties and how much it had changed and yet was the same as of old. His journey, he explained was occasioned by an invitation from the Academy of Science of Leningrad and Moscow to attend its bicentenary celebrations and an offer of free passage over all Russia. He travelled through the small republics of Lithuania, Esthonia and Lahria and reached Leningrad. His first impressions of Leningrad were distinctly favourable. It stood to-day where it was since Peter the Great caused it to rise on the marshes of the Neva, combining in itself the stately boulevards of Paris, the magnificent buildings of Berlin and the aquatic beauties of Venice. He showed some slides illustrating some of the beauties of the great city.

The Academy of Sciences was founded originally by Empress Catherine. The idea with which it was started was that it should be the leader in all great intellectual and cultural activities and so indeed it had been. During the last 200 years it had been in the forefront of learning. It had different sections, anthropological, zoological physical, literary. Special attention was paid to oriental literature. The memory of the great scientists and writers of Russia like Leo Tolstoy were perpetuated in its atmosphere He then showed portriats of some of the great Russian men of science and literature whom he came in contact with during his stay there, such as Prof. Yattee, Prof. Karpuisky, Prof. Lunatcharsky and Prof. Lazereiff.

Proceeding, he described the celebration of the bi-centenary of the academy. it was the occasion, he said, of a vast national rejoicing. There was music and pleasure that day. No fewer than 900 separate bodies sent greetings to the academy and the speaker represented on the occasion the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal and Indian Institute of Science. There were big banquets organised and a dinner was arranged at 8 p.m. Incidentally the lecturer remarked that if there was one nation on earth who by practice and habit were more unpunctual than the Indians it was the Russians. For the dinner arranged for 8 p.m., began at 9 p.m. and after dinner, speeches began at 1 p.m., when almost all present, except a poor South Indian Brahmin (the lecturer) was under the influence of alcohol. (Laughter.) Greetings were exchanged and the Professor then conveyed the message of L. Kameniev, the President of the Soviet Unions of Russia, to India which ran as follows: "No India brotherly greetings." (One of the noticeable features on several of the photos shown on the screen was the presence of posters whereon was writing: "Welcome to Indian Science" and "Glory to the Indian Nation.")

AT MOSCOW.

After leaving Leningrad, said the Professor, he went to Moscow which was almost like a North Indian City. He visited the famous Kremlin and saw all the crown jewels kept in the treasury in fact, the Soviet emissary who accompanied him insisted on his wearing the Coronation crown of the Tzars. (Laughter.) One of the features of the Soviet regime, he said, was quick and rapid growth of numerous scientific institutes, some of which were mere mushroom growths. But all and sundry of these institutes, for the mere asking were given palatial buildings to conduct their activities in. During the days of the Red Terror in Russia, many of the men of science and academicians had to die of starvation.

This was not, it was explained, entirely due to the hostility of the Red administration towards science in general. At least at the time he visited Russia the administration had realised that the country being isolated from the rest of Europe, they had largely to depend on themselves for their economic and national welfare and they realised full well that without the aid of science no progress of any kind was possibe at the present day. The result was and has been that scientific research at least in the abstract was encouraged by the present Soviet administration. Among the great scientists was Prof. Labedieg who had demonstrated, taking his clue from the discovery of Maxwell, that radiation exercised pressure, but for which pressure the universe would not be what it was to-day. Another direction in which Russian applied science was best expresed was in the aero-dynamics, in which field, the contribution of Russia was fully recognised in Europe.

THE RUSSIAN THEATRE.

The lecturer said he was also profoundly impressed by the faculty of Russians for acting. The excellence of a Russian theatre, in point of music, and acting would scarcely be rivalled. Their band of music was without a conductor, and without committing himself in regard to the political excellence or otherwise of the Soviets, he would say the band without the conductor left little to be desired.

He then described his journey to the Caucusus and Georgia during which he had some curious experiences which went to prove the extraordinary efficiency of the Russian police, which said the lecturer, still retained the efficiency for which it was reputed during the Tsarist regime: only now it was directed, instead of to detecting enemies of that regime, to finding out of petty crimes. From this trip he returned to Venice through Switzerland touching at Locarno. He had told what he saw, concluded Prof. Raman, without attempting to discuss anything political and it was for them to see whether the tale he had told them was worth the letter.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar in bringing the meeting to a close, expressed thanks to the lecturer on behalf of himself, the Cultural Association and the public of Madras. He had told them of the work done in Russia in the matter of science. He would just say a word more. It was curious and indeed tragic that if one wanted to get the best specimens, say of a South Indian sculpture of a Nataraja or Gauri in bronze or marble, one should seek for it not in the Indian museum or the British museum but in Paris and Russia. They had the best repositary of the Vedic and Vedante literature of India in Leningrad Moscow and Berlin, for in this matter, Germany led, France came next, Russia was third; last Britain, but even behind the last was India itself. One aspect of all this about Russia was they were made aware of the ruthless methods employed to eject everything aristocratic in culture, in literature, science or society, in order to produce the culture of the proletariat. But it had succeeded in preserving the life-spirit of culture and disseminating that culture to the lowest strata of society, with the result that there was a State-aided theatre, a State-aided opera and State-aided music halls. A large percentage of the Russian revenue was paid for these theatres and operas. Soviet Russia, he concluded, was making the demos of Russia realise that art, literature and science were the heritage and possession of the many as well as the few.

THE UNIVERSITY UNION IN INDUSTRY.

DR. MOBERLY ON CULTURE AND ABILITY.

"Degree Day" was held at Manchester University. Dr. Moberly, in counselling the graduates, reminded them that their degrees showed that they had received a sound technical education, but he warned them that they had got to add to that something else, for it was not only the work they had done in the lecture-room and the laboratory that was necessary for success in commerce and industry.

Sometimes, he continued, people were afraid that men might go into their careers from a university fully equipped on the technical side, but imperfectly equipped to deal with men, and the graduates must carry away with them not merely what they had learned in the laboratory and lecture-room, but the things they had learned in the Union and in the playing-fields.

There was a fear that the university man in industry and business was prepared to give the hours for which he had contracted, but that the things in which his heart was really centred were his Saturday afternoon tennis or his week-ends. He thought, however, that the modern universities had a great opportunity of showing—at any rate, graduates from this northern university in the heart of a great industrial community—that university culture did not mean any sort of softness, but was consistent with as strenuous a giving up of oneself ot the career one was taking up as any man without a university carreer could show.

The "capping" was carried through with the time-honoured ceremonial and formula, and the processions of the senate and graduates to and from the hall presented a piece of coloured pageantry.

BLOCKADE RIGHTS IN WAR

EFFECT OF KELLOGG PROPOSALS.

Lieutenant Commander Kenworthy, M.P., spoke at the Congress on Anglo-American relations held by the National Council for the Prevention of War, on "Sea power, the price of freedom."

He said that the acceptance of the Kellogg proposals by the British Dominions and the other great Powers, and the consequent renunciation by them and us of war as an instrument of national policy, must mean, sooner or later, a restatement of the position of Britain in regard to her right of blockade. The theory that the British navy could in the future reduce her enemy by blockade in the way Napoleonism and Kaiserism were reduced was doubtful. We were not likely to have the same favourable conditions in another war that we had in the last one.

Having accepted the Kellogg poposals in principle, we should declare our intention of going the whole way with America, and embodying the second of President Wilson's Fourteen Points in solemn treaty. This would mean that we agreed to the abandonment of blockade in a private war, and only admitted the closing of the trade route of the sea by international action for the enforcemeht of international covenats.

Lord Thompson, the chairman, referring to the question of an International Court of Justice, said that all existing courts were dependent on Governments and Foreign Offices to a very large extent, and it was open to discussion whether it would be possible to create this completely independent body of men, and women perhaps, whom he would describe as world citizens, really inspired by the wider outlook. The British reservations were a far more serious block on the execution of the Kellogg proposals than those put in by the French.

Answering a question by a woman in the audience, on the spirit of such displays as the Hendon air pageant, Lord Thompson observed that it was a proof of the existence of the war spirit that such entertainments could compete successfully with other entertainments.

Mr. J. M. Robertson said that he was deeply perturbed at receiving the testimonies of trustworthy men on both sides of the Atlantic as to the existence of a state of positive ill-feeling among the people of each nation against the other nation as a whole. Such feeling undoubtedly arose from irritations over such things as squabbles over the war debt, but these irritations had an unfortunate effect in creating a certain crude body of public opinion that lent itself to the most lamentable of manifestations—the utterances of men of the fighting services as to the possibility, even probability, of a war between the Mother Country and the United States.

One of the great reasons for hoping that the pact proposed by Mr. Kellogg would be carried out was that its ratification would make impossible once nd for ever all these lamentable vapourings as to a probable or possible war between the nations. (Applause).

OIL RATES WAR OVER

WIN FOR "SOCONY"

OPINION IN SOVIET CIRCLES

A Moscow correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian", writes:—

Soviet press quarters credit the reported Standard-Royal Dutch agreement regarding Russian oil, but interpret it is a defeat for Sir Henri Deterding, the general managing director of the Royal Dutch Company. According to opinion here, the agreement will result in an increase of petrol prices in India, and also many other markets, thus improving the Soviet Naptha Syndicate's financial position.

As the affair is seen here, the fact that Sir Henri Deterding was forced to make the agreement owing to the Burmah Oil Company's economic difficulties arising out of the "oil war" in India gave the Standard Oil Company a bargaining advantage. Accordingly the Standard Oil Company won the following points:—(1) That Soviet oil is not excluded from India; (2) that the Standard continues the Russian business; (3) that the monopoly of Soviet oil desired by Sir Henry Deterding is farther off than ever.

It is believed in Soviet quarters that the declared intention of the Standard Oil Company to reimburse British former oil bondholders is only formal many complicated details requring solution first.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

"MARWARIS AND BARDOLI"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A correspondent in the "Chronicle" has charged in its issue of Thursday the 19th instant the Marwadi community of Bombay with indifference towards "Bardoli." The correspondent appears to be an ignoramus as can be seen from the following report of the Marwadi Natya Parishad which I send herewith for your kindly publishing it in your paper. On reading that I hope he would correct his statements against the community as a whole. I can appreciate his intentions but am obliged by my duty to request him not to levy any charge recklessly against the society or community as a whole. My Parishad is a body that represents every shade of opinion, the conservative, the advanced, the Sanatanists and every other as well as a variety of classes as Brahmins, Agarwala, Maheshwaries, etc. For "Bardoli" all the divergent opinions are one and they have shown it while staging 'Maha-Maya' on the 22nd June 1928 exclusively for the Bardoli Fund. The same spirit has been shown by the Community that came to see it.

The following is a brief history of the Marwadi Natya Parishad from its birth to date:—

The Marwadi Natya Parishad was founded last year by some of the enthusiastic Marwadi youths and to-day consists of about 49 members and an equal number of amateur actors. These include youths of all creeds and opinions, the 'varsity-men and businessmen and of older men in Marwadi community who lend it their moral and financial support.

Aims and objects of the Parishad are (1) to elevate and encourage histrionic art, (2) to educate the community and make it alive to its own social evils like the 'Pardah,' 'child-marriage' and the rest of the similar things by staging social plays, by exhibiting cinema-films, by arranging public lectures and by adopting other means that come in handy for the purpose.

During the year since the foundation of the Parishad, the members have staged three different plays on more than six occasions. The plays, of course, are all Hindu. The "Be Jod Vivah" the production of the Parishad was played once, "The Bharat Dig-darshan" also its own production was payed thrice and much appreciated by the public. On other occasions the members of the community were treated to lighter performances, some comics and the like.

The last play 'Maha Maya' or 'Durgadas' adopted from the masterpiece of late D. L. Roy which was played at the Baliwalla Grand Theatre on the 22nd of June 1928 marks an important stage in the life, though a short one of one year of the Parishad. Almost all the educated youths of the Marwadi community took an active part in making it a success. The principal characters of Durgadas, Tahavar Khan, Aurangzeb and Raja Rajsinh were played by graduates from a community which can hardly boast of a dozen university men in the City of Bombay. The income from the play after deducting the actual expenses came to a handsome amount of Rs. 1,408-11-6, a sum which was got together by the various donations in addition to the usual sale of tickets from the patrons of the Parishad for this occasion. And the whole of this sum was made over to the Bardoli Fund on 4th of July 1928.

This is an humble record of an institution hardly a year old but a record which no doubt augurs well for the future of the institution.—Yours, etc,

VALLABHLAL PUROHIT, B.A.,
Honorary Secretary.

July 25.

ANDHERI RAILWAY STATION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—As a very old resident of Andheri I am addressing you this letter regarding some of inconveniences which the residents of the suburbs have been experiencing over since the electrification was taken in hand and which have been increasing day by day.

In the first place the carriages of the electric trains are most inconvenient during rains. As the main doors have to be kept open, the rain water rushes in and persons to sitting inside get wet.

The alar msignal in some of the compartments is most absurdly arranged. In case of an emergency, it is doubtful if the chain will be of any use as the racks will come in the way when the chain has to be pulled.' Various complaint had been made about the overbridges for all stations beyond Bandra. As a matter of fact, the railway had to remodel some of them. But the greatest inconvenience is that none of the overbridges are covered. Andheri till only recently could boast of an overbridge with a covering but the railway authorities did not think it proper to give preference to Andheri and so had the old covered bridge removed and have put in a new one. Till recently the platform at Andheri on the up line used to be covered even with temporary sheds during monsoon but this year nothing has been done. At Santa Cruz, Khar and other places, there is a covered platform right up to the foot of the bridge while at Andheri people have to walk a long distance in the open.

I am sorry I haveto to take up so much of your space but recently the railway authorities have ignored all reasonable demands of the travelling public. The only course open is to open their eyes through the press.—Yours, etc.

AN OLD RESIDENT.

POLICE COMMISSIONER AND "CUTCH SUDARSHAN"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It will be a shock and a revelation for all who value the independence of the Press to know of high-handedness of the enlightened. Police Commissioner of the "Urbs Prima in Indis," in calling upon the Bombay agent of a Gujarati weekly paper, the "Cutch Sudarshan" of Ranpur (Kathiawar) not to import or sell that paper in Bombay. The reason for receiving this unwelcome attention from the Police is that articles for introducing social reforms for the uplift and amelioration of a downtrodden, and oppressed community, appear in this paper from time to time from its correspondents, which are not liked by the orthodox section of the community who wish to see the present regime continue. On the representation of the latter, the Commissioner took the above unwise step, which he is not competent to and has thus spoiled his otherwise brilliant record of service, unapproached in brilliancy I may say by any of his predecessors. In such matters he could only refer the complainants to a Court of Law as the matter complained of does not fall within the cognisance of the Police.

You Sir, Mr. Editor, I sincerely trust will raise your voice in protest against this flagrant violation of a paper's privileges and stifling of Public Opinion; which is out of date in this Democratic Twentieth Century, and which eclipses in Lawless High-handedness, the Tsarist or Bourboun regime.—Yours, etc.,

I. K. DHANANI.

Bombay, July 27.

WHAT WE SHOULD DO

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We know our cause is just and must we not even die for it? We should but not like a fanatic. We should, only when we are sure that the cause will benefit by our sacrifice. Will Government use physical force in Bardoli? Most likely What must we do now? 'Must we not continue our present agitation? You must and more strongly because.

i) Government will use physical force but ultimately it will ruin itself.

(ii) Sacrifice alone will bring reward.

(iii) If some of you suffer, each one of the sufferers shall create hundreds of substitutes from all the parts of India.

M. L. C.'s must show to the Government by resigning that they disapprove the policy of force based on a false notion of prestige.

Bardoli peasants must follow faithfully their leader, confide in him and the justice of their cause.

All Indians must help by contributing their mite to their oppressed brethren and demonstrate their disapproval of the policy of force and false notion of prestige.—Yours etc.

A READER.

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